The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,766 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L BALLAARAT ...	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	...24th Aug.
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	...31st ,,
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	...7th Sept.
M MALWA	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	...14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	..21th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ANOONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	20th Aug.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 22, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350,

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
D. BALDUINO ..	5,000 800	....20th August	10th Oct.
MANILLA	5,000 800	....10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	....1st Oct.	20th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	20th Aug.
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July, 29, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. PERSIA .... 3,547 480 Capt. R. Hutchison, 21st Sept.

N.B.—Passengers can book through to London overland from Marseilles.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, August 12th, 1886. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 18th August.

This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 29th July, 1886.

THE "MAC IVER" LINER S.S. "CHINA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignee's boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain DIXON, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the selling of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th August 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

BYCULLA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO RESIDENTS.

KEMP & COMPANY'S

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,

BYCULLA,

Is replete with every requisite for the

HOUSEHOLD AND NURSERY.

Contains the latest additions to Medical Comforts, and is under the superintendence of a thoroughly qualified

LONDON PHARMACIST,
(By examination).

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,

CUMBALLA HILL AND BYCULLA.

DELICIOUS CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears.
Rs. 1-8 per bottle.

MOIR AND SON'S CELEBRATED TART FRUITS.
Apples, Gooseberries, Cherries, Greengages, Plums, Rhubarb, Raspberries, Black Currants.
11 as. and 13 as. per bottle.

GENUINE SCOTCH JAMS AND JELLIES, SEVILLE ORANGE MARMALADE.
7 as. per tin.

EUROPEAN STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Quality and Freshness Guaranteed.

KEMP AND CO., Ld.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th August, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd August (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "AGRA," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 5, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLESH BRUSHES, GLOVES, STRAPS, &c.

FLESH BRUSHES, Wooden Backs, with Straps.
,, ,, Dinneford's Alexandra } with long
,, ,, Demidoff } handles.
DINNEFORD'S HORSE-HAIR FLESH GLOVES.
,, FLESH STRAPS.
,, ARMY, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE PADS.
FLESH RUBBERS, The Clarendon.
LAWRENCE'S FLESH GLOVES.
,, STRAPS.
,, BUXTON PADS.
BADEN HONEYCOMB AND TURKISH GLOVES.
LOOFAH'S CALEFACIO OR BADEN FLESH PADS STRAP FRICTORS.
A good assortment of Turkey and Honeycomb Bath Sponges, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Sponge Bags, &c.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS, SELF-REGISTERING, OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

	Rs.	a.
ARNOLD'S POCKET, in Sterling Silver Case, with Bayonet Catch .....each	10	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 7 inches long, in Lined Walnut Pocket case ..... ,,	6	0
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index, in partridge wood cases ..... ,,	5	8
TREACHER & Co.'s 6 inches long, with *Indestructible* index and *magnifying* lens front, in Ebony cases ..... ,,	6	0
ALLBUTT'S (Dr. Clifford) Self-registering, 4, 5, and 6 inches long, in Lined Boxwood cases for the Pocket, with a certificate as to accuracy from the Royal Observatory at Kew ..... ,,	6	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs.	a.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	18	0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	26	0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	34	0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	66	0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes ...	120	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	60	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in. compound condensers, in box with rack dissolver	120	0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	200	0
APHENGESCOPES, double, for exhibiting opaque objects, cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	28	0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—		
13 inch "Comic" per dozen...	17	0
13 inch "Natural History" ,, ...	24	0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" ,, ...	17	0
14 inch "Comic" ,, ...	24	0
14 inch "Natural History" ,, ...	29	0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" ,, ...	29	8
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS ,, ...	13	8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES ...each	2	8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ... ... } ,,	4	8
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects... ... ... ,,	8	8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ... ,,	8	8
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured ,,	2	8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS ... ,,	4	0
DIORAMIC VIEWS, MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

STAR MILLS'

BATH ROOM PAPER.

EACH Packet contains 1,000 sheets of superior Medicated Manilla Paper, being just double the number of sheets found in the packets of other makers.

Per Packet, Re. 1-4.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY

HAVE received the following choice Selection of Perfumes by Lazele of New York:—

Patchouly.	Carnation Pink.
Stephanotis.	Heliotrope.
Sweet Lotus.	Jockey Club.
White Lilac.	Lily of the Valley.
White Rose.	Mignonette.
Wood Violet.	One thousand Flowers.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Case of 3 bottles Rs. 5-8.

KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(Johnson & Co.'s Canterbury.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price.
Bottles ..... per doz. Rs.	6 8
Half Bottles ..... ,, ,,	4 8

SOLE AGENTS:

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

TREACHER & Co. have the utmost confidence in recommending these choice Spirits; in purity, quality, and excellence they are unsurpassed by any in India.

		Cash per doz. Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S Superior Old A pure wholesome spirit.	HOLLANDS	28	0
TREACHER'S Old Plymouth Dry and Pure, very palatable flavour.	GIN	20	0
TREACHER'S Dry Unsweetened A perfectly pure spirit, very superior.	GIN	20	0
TREACHER'S Sweetened Old Tom High quality and delicate flavour.	GIN	18	0
TREACHER'S Finest Old Jamaica	RUM.....	24	0
TREACHER'S Old Irish A fine matured spirit, soft and mellow.	WHISKY	24	0
TREACHER'S Invalid Specially adapted for medical use.	BRANDY****	60	0
TREACHER'S Fine Old Pale Soft and delicate, much appreciated.	BRANDY ***	37	0
TREACHER'S Old Pale A very choice and matured spirit.	BRANDY **	33	0
TREACHER'S Pale A sound and good peg Brandy.	BRANDY *	28	0
TREACHER'S Glenlivet A blend of the finest Original Highland Whiskies of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.	WHISKY.....	24	0

TREACHER'S Special Liqueur GLENLIVET WHISKY, a Genuine Ripe Old Whisky, its rich flavour and aroma are due to age alone. Price per doz. Rs. 27.

WINE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS ! PIANOS !

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35

PER MONTH.

ON SALE

FOR CASH

OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTES

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.

Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

TOBACCOS, TOBACCOS.

NEUBERG'S *SPECIALITIES*, MANUFACTURED DAILY fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of *imported* preparations; combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

NEUBERG'S
"GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE,
The Prince of Smoking Mixtures.

NEUBERG'S
VIRGINIA HONEY-DEW,
An old Smoker's choice."

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN SHAG,
Deliciously Fragrant.

NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S-EYE,
The Bird's-eye for India *par excellence*.

SAMPLES AND PRICE-LISTS ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Fresh Shipment just to hand per
MAIL STEAMER "BRINDISI."

MEDIUM	Rs. 2 12 per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR	,, 3 12 ,,

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,

OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES

OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	,,	36	,,	25 ,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,,	40	,,	25 ,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,,	25	Tortoiseshell		16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6	Steel		 6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					 5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					 8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					 8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IRON WIRE FENCING

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

GEORGE'S PATENT TUBULAR IRON WIRE FENCING.

SPECIALLY DESIGNED FOR ENCLOSING RAILWAYS, ROADS, BUNGALOW GROUNDS, PLANTATIONS, &c.

Awarded Certificate of Merit Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

LARGELY used by the Indian State and Guaranteed Railways, combines Strength, Lightness, and Low Cost. Any smart native can erect it. Cost of transport per mile of Railway only about 3 annas per mile of Fence. Fencing Posts, Straining Posts, Galvanized Steel, Strand Wire, Galvanized Steel Barb Wire, Wrought Iron Gates of all sizes with Posts, complete, suitable for Railway Level Crossings, Plantations, Bungalow Grounds, &c. A complete Fence with Barb, Strand or Steel Wire, suitable for a plot of ground of any shape or for a length of Road or Railway supplied, ready for fixing.

Delivery given at any RAILWAY STATION in India.

R. J. GEORGE & CO., ENGINEERS.
7, Little Queen-street, Westminster, London and Jubbulpore, India.

THE NEW

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE HARDEN "STAR"

HAND GRENADE FIRE EXTINGUISHER,
PATENTED.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY PRACTICAL FIRE-EXTINGUISHING GRENADE

Used in almost all the chief WAREHOUSES HOTELS, RAILWAY STATIONS, MILLS, THEATRES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, etc., throughout England and America

The Grenade consists of a glass flask filled with a chemical fluid, which is not affected by climate or age, AND IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

The Fire-extinguishing properties lie in gases, which are evolved when the liquid comes in contact with flame. The contents of the Grenade vaporize immediately when thrown on or into the fire, destroying the oxygen in the neighbourhood of the fire, and therefore

COMBUSTION CANNOT EXIST.

Prices at Indian ports, Rs. 30 per doz. case.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR WHOLESALE QUANTITIES.

ALWAYS READY FOR USE. ALWAYS EFFECTIVE. NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER. CHEAP AND CONVENIENT. CAN BE USED BY MAN, WOMAN, OR CHILD.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL MERCHANTS.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

JAS. CROWDER,

2, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY; 156, RADHA BAZAAR, CALCUTTA.

ALSO AT MADRAS, KURRACHEE, DELHI, AND RANGOON.

SUPERIOR FELT HATS.

FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light, and grease proof head Linings.

	Each Rs. 9-8 Cash.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...	
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, high crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown...	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Brown Round Crown	

TWEED HATS, AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a large choice ... ...Rs.	5	0
Tweed Caps Double Peaks ... ... ,,	4	8
Tweed Caps Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps ... ... ,,	4	8
Gents' Drab Terai Hats best quality ... ... ,,	14	8
Gents' Fawn Do. Do. ... ... ,,	14	8
Ladies Terai, Fawn, Navy, Brown... ... ... ,,	14	8

Hawke's Regulation, and Elwood's Helmets in great variety, Regulation Glengarries, Ladies and Children's Hats.

THORPE & CO.
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

HOSIERS,
GLOVERS,
SHIRT-MAKERS.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 10 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

QUADRILLE PARTY
will be given
AT THE
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PAREL, G. I. P. RY.,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, the 20th inst.
Commence at 9 p.m.
Tickets Rs. 2, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, to be had of the Secretary or at the door.
H. DUNK, Hon. Secretary.

WANTED an English trained NATIVE DOCTOR or HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for a small Municipal Dispensary at Trimbuk. Pay Rs. 25. Apply personally before 1st September 1886, to
MR. G. W. SCOTT,
Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Nasik.

CHUBB'S LOCKS
BRANCH IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

CHUBB'S SAFES.
BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of the GOKUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th August, 1886.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian mail-steamer "BORMIDA," Captain Pezzarello, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 17th inst., and that she is DISCHARGING and LOADING in the Prince's Dock.
All claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Bombay, 17th August, 1886.

S. S. "MERTON HALL," ARRIVED 17TH AUGUST 1886.

CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Prince's Dock. Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 17th August 1886.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on THURSDAY next, the 19th inst., at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper General for the supply of Clothing required for Troops proceeding to Burmah. Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.
E. A. BARCLAY, Captain
for Comt. Storekeeper General.
Comt. Storekeeper Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 16th August 1886.

BOARD OF REVENUE OF GOA.

THE Board of Revenue of Goa, hereby invites TENDERS for the supply of 550 tons of COAL, CARDIFF and NEW CASTLE, in two equal parts for the use of the steam launches belonging to that Government.
Sealed tenders will be received at the Portuguese Consulate, Bombay, up to the 24th instant, on which day the tenderers are invited to be present at 2 o'clock p.m.
The delivery of the coal to be made at the Depôt of the Flotilla Department at Panjim.
The conditions and particulars will be made known to the tenderers from this date up to the 24th instant at the Portuguese Consul's Office, Forbes Street, 9, Fort.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA JEEWRAJ has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property as belonging to him absolutely. All persons having any claim or claims against the same by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 19, Church-gate Street, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claims.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road on the west side of the New Nagpada Road in the subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 258 7-9 square yards, and and bounded on the east by assessment under No. 31, west by public road called Nagpada Sub-Division Mazagaon Lane, on the north by the property of Chand Feeroo, and on the south by the property of Meoya Esmail Bhicoo.—Dated this 17th day of August 1886.
RAMONJEE & HORMASJEE,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—
By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1886 of OYER AND TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on FRIDAY, the tenth day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependant upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.
And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.
And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.
And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 16th day of August, 1886.
W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PRIZE CUPS
FOR
CRICKET, ROWING, SWIMMING, LAWN-TENNIS, SHOOTING, &c., &c.

AGRICULTURAL OR HORSE SHOW.

	Rs. a.
With Cover, Horse on Top, Cow's Head Handles, and Fruit	125 0

BOATING.

Handsome Vase supported by three Oars, on plain Base, height 8½ inches, Vase 8½ inches diameter	35 8

BICYCLE.

New Shaped Vase, Bicyclist with Machine on Cover, height 11½ inches	85 0

CRICKET.

Handsome Vase, supported by three Cricket Bats	37 8

LAWN-TENNIS.

Handsome Shaped Vase, engraved with Lawn-Tennis Net and Lady playing, height 8½ inches	35 0

POLO.

Vase, new Shape, supported by three Polo Sticks, Ball at Base, height 9½ inches	35 0

RIFLE.

Vase supported by Three Rifles, with Cover, Surmounted by Rifleman, height 13½ inches.	40 0

RINKING OR SKATING.

Rinking design on new Pattern Frosted Silver Vase, Figure Handles holding Wreaths, Cover surmounted by Youth putting on Skates	95 0

SWIMMER.

Vase on plain Pedestal, with Cover surmounted by Swimmer in Diving Attitude, height 12½ inches	37 8
Plain Vases, very neat Pattern, from 6½ to 8½ inches in height, from Rs. 20.	

PILLAR OF VICTORY.

A very Handsome American Design, Eagle on Top, Wreaths at Base	75 0
A choice and varied Selection of Goblets for School Prizes, from Rs. 10-8.	

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NEWMARKET—Ready-made Ulsters for Ladies, very stylish and economical—The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Esplanade and Church-gate Corner.

CANVAS FOR SALE.—Messrs. David Corsar and Sons, Arbroath, Boiled Navy Canvas of various qualities at Ardaseer Burjorjee and Co., Armenian Lane.

WANTED, a BANDMASTER for the Band, 9th Bombay Infantry. Applications and testimonials to be forwarded to the Band President, 9th Bombay Infantry, Aden.

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!! Received to-day fresh supply of our well-known and favourite TEAS. Thousands are satisfied with the first trial.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

ANTIPYRIN, fresh supply to hand. Apply to BRANDENBURG & Co., 28, Bombay Green.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

COMFORTABLE BOARD AND LODGING to be had at Mrs. CHESTERS, No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort. Terms moderate.

HARMONIUMS.—Excellent ones, at very moderate prices. Inquire at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, a European BAND MASTER, for 28th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry at Baroda. Apply "BAND PRESIDENT."

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS FOR SALE at Suparibaug Road. For particulars apply to PAVRI and RAGHUNATH, Architects, No. 28, Meadow-street.

INDENT CLERK.—WANTED at once a Parsee of experience in hardware and metal trades. Apply by letter E. E., *Bombay Gazette*, enclosing testimonials.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

METEOR BICYCLE and TRICYCLE.—With all patented improvement. For cash or monthly instalments.—MARCKS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, by SIVA. A paper on the introduction of representative institutions in India. 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

WANTED, a Competent European MILL MANAGER and an up-country Mill, must have had experience in S[illegible] and Carding. Apply with references to "A. B." [illegible] of this office.

£3466 527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Invested Funds of the Star £3,974-10-10 Stg. office. Claims by death paid last year. £53

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "REEKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

A BARGAIN.—A new pattern C. I. Rotary Tricycle, by Rudge, with Lamp, Bell and Case, recently imported, and in excellent order. English cost price, £22, to be sold for Rs. 210.—S. B., Great Western Hotel.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion GLENDAR SHIRTS. Rs. 19, on MARBLE and CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

"KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE."—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pasta, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by FALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

RAIN! RAIN!! WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat, with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8. Annual Subscription Rs. 5. Postage free.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, MAHARAJA DULEEPSING'S CARRIAGES.
1 Handsome light canoe-shaped Baronche, by Alderbert, of Long Acre, in very good order.
1 English-built Mail Phaeton, with brake, convertible into a waggonette.
And a set of English-made brass mounted double harness. Apply to
JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms:—

6 / 5½ / 5 / 5½ per cent per annum subject to	18 months / 12 " / 9 " / 6 "	notice of withdrawal,

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.
9 Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM WHITE SPRAGUE.
WHEREAS the abovenamed deceased, who died on the 23rd January, 1883, was the registered holder of FIVE SHARES in the BANK OF BOMBAY under Certificate No. 1,035, but the said Certificate has been LOST, and the undersigned has applied to the Directors of the Bank of Bombay to issue a fresh Certificate.
NOTICE is hereby given that if any person holds the said Certificate, or has any claim against the abovenamed deceased, or his estate in respect thereof, he is required to deliver up the said Certificate or submit his claim to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this Notice, failing his doing so, a fresh Certificate will be issued by the Bank, and the shares will be disposed of, by he undersigned.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General of Bombay, and Administrator of the Estate of William White Sprague.
Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 9th August, 1886.

NOTICE.
JAMES PURDEY AND SONS,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURERS,
BEG to inform Indian Sportsmen that they now supply Guns and Rifles of good work, manship and perfect shooting powers in several qualities at such low cash prices as to complet favourably with any of equal excellence.
Illustrated Lists on application to Audley House, South Audley Street, London.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of several consignments of rich flower jars, vase lamps, enamelled ware, walking sticks, spirit stands, work boxes, richly cut glassware, portmanteaus, terra cotta figures, copying books, etc, etc.
On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 85, Patell Street, behind the Hongkong Bank by order of the concerned, several consignments of rich flower vases, and vase lamps, in very neat designs, all white enamelled ware, consisting of cups, saucers, plates, dishes, tiffin baskets, jugs, basins, soap dishes, pans with cover, spirit frames with glasses complete, terra cotta figures, jugs, globe lamps, fancy walking sticks, richly cut glassware, consisting of jars, dishes, centre stands, water jugs, scent bottles, toilet sets, inkstands, satin-lined work boxes, sets of spoons and forks, (best plated) salvers, leather bags and portmanteaus, and a lot of other fancy goods, too numerous to mention in detail.
The property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th August, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE of unclaimed articles, books, emerald ring, silver coins, &c.
On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by public Auction, at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, by order of the Post Master General, of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, periodicals, reference books, embroidered slippers and cushions, handkerchieves, socks, caps, silver coins, sample patterns in variety, woolen cloth, photos, price lists, electric galvanometer, and other articles.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 18th August, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.,
2 cases Colored Prints.
3 " White Dorias.
1 " " Mulls.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
5 " Grey Drills.
2 " Grey Dhooties.
4 Cases Violet and Millefleur, Nursery and Toilet Powder, White Rose, Marrow Oil, &c., by Napoleon Price & Co.
1 case Cigarette Papers.
9 " Sparkling Hock.
1 " Imitation Gold Thread.
2 " White and Colored Bed Covers.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 18th August, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Arsenal, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m.—
A quantity of ordnance stores consisting of brass, copper, iron, steel, wood, leather-cuttings, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS, CHINA PICTURES, &c.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. C. H. E. Forbes, No. 13, Imperial Line, Fort.
The valuable library of a gentleman containing upwards of 1,500 volumes relating to history, English and French biographical memoirs, English and French romances, poetry, natural history, botany, dictionaries, &c. Also some valuable pictures, comprising Leech's original sketches in maple frames, and some valuable China ornaments, musical box, book cases with glass doors, &c.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND FURNITURE BOARDS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kurrana Bunder—
100 tons superior 1st and 2nd class teak squares.
And at Mazagon Dharookhana—
6 tons furniture bands.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE of valuable Land and Bungalow on the Girgaum Back Road without the Fort.
Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., the undermentioned valuable landed property, viz:—
All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 2,805 and eight-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue for Pension and Tax under Nos. 705, 706, 708 and 307, and New Survey Nos. 7,912 and 19-7910, together with the commodious upperstoried bungalow, stable and outhouses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. [illegible], all of which premises are situated on the south side of the Public Road called Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Subdistrict of the Fort, and are bounded on the east by a private passage of Mrs. Hashaw and Mrs. Cursetjee Manockjee Petit, on the west by the property of Hiraba[illegible] rabai, wife of Narayen Dhurmajee Muthoo[illegible] on the north by the Girgaum Back Road aforesaid.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors and Executrix of the will of the late Dr. Succaram Arjoon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at Girgaum Back Road, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 19th, 20th, and 21st instant, at 1 p.m., each day, the valuable and handsome French-polished, carved and plain black-wood and teakwood household furniture, an English made eight-day clock by French, a strong English built brougham by R. Disturnal and Co., a strong single-seated brougham, medical dispensary and library, a large quantity of medicines in English-packed bottles, surgical instruments, a nearly new microscope by R. and J. Back, valuable library, gold and silver ornaments by G. Marcks and Co., and gold Albert chains, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c. The furniture comprises marble topped, round, side and oblong tables, sofa, hall and reclining couches, drawing-room, easy and rocking chairs, handsome, large size, glass door book cases, show case, toilet stands, teapoys, Brussels carpet, rich glass stem 10 light chandeliers, English made gilt pier tables, with pier glasses, tower stands, flower pots, four-poster iron bedstead, complete hall globe lamps, table and hanging lamps, oleographs, one specially wide large size dispensing counter, large size glass door medicine cupboards and shelves, &c.
Catalogues are ready, and the property is on view.
N. B.—The medical dispensary and library will be sold on the first three days, and the household furniture, carriages, jewellery and plants will be sold on the last day. The carriages will be sold at 2 p.m.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 8, Esplanade Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished black-wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockery ware, a handsome harmonium by Soundy and Co., a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, handsome China flower vases, table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpet, handsome oleographs, &c., the property of J. W. FIDO, Esq. The same comprises plain glassware, handsome dinner and tea services, best plated cruet stand, breakfast cruet, pickle-stand, biscuit box, spoons and forks, ice-pitcher, tea and coffee service, vegetable dish, tea pot, round salver, table cutlery, reading lamp, tea trays, handsome blackwood and teakwood, French-polished furniture, such as a set of blackwood dining tables in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnot, double meat safe, round teapoys, whatnot, drawing room, pier, oval, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, conversation and sofa couches, marble top round table, chiffonier, hat and tripod stands, corner whatnots, tea caddy, single and double screens 3 seated ottoman, drawing room, easy, low, reclining, rocking, bentwood folding baby's, and mallet pattern arm chairs, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machine, single and double cots, handsome blackwood almyra, wardrobe, clothes press, dressing glass, chest-of-drawers, dressing table with dressing glass attached, baby's iron cot, handsome china flower-vases, rich table ornaments, kerosine oil duplex table lamps, an eight day clock showing dates, Brussels and Cambay carpets, oleographs, dispense-room furniture, water filter, &c., &c.
The above is now on view.

SALE OF valuable landed property on the Eduljee Nowrojee Road, at Lower Colaba.
On SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece of Fazundaree ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Eduljee Nowrojee road, in the subdistrict of Fort, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 18, and bounded on the east by the said Eduljee Nowrojee road, on the west by Hamalwady, on the north by the house of Bapoo Baloo Gedgan, between which house and the house intended to be sold there is a balancing passage common to both houses, and on the south by the house of Nance Dhurumsey.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 18th August, 1886.

FOR SALE, IN STOCK, HORIZONTAL ENGINE fitted with Tangyes Patent Governor and Expansion Valves and Pumps, from 3 to 100 N. H. P., Lathes, Pumps, Steam Hammer, Centrifugal Pumps, Rolled Shafting, Pullies, Drums 4, 5, and 6 feet dia., Boring Machine, Boilers, Donkey Pumps, Anvils, Swage Blocks, and all classes of Cotton Spinning Machinery, Five ten and 20 ton Crab Wrenches, French Burr stones, and Frames, &c.
T. SUGDEN, 45, New Foras-road, Byculla.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS:
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
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2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 370 OF 1870.
KARMALI RAHIMBHOY and IBRAHIM RAHIMBHOY, respectively Khoja Muslim Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, late Minors, by Cazbai their next friend, but now of full age, and MIR-ALI RAHIMBHOY and RAHIMUTBAI respectively Khoja Muslim, Inhabitants of Bombay, residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, and Infants under the age of sixteen years, by Kajbai widow of DHARAMSEY IBRAHIM, their guardian *ad litem*.....Plaintiffs.
vs.
RAHIMBHOY HUBIBHOY and AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY, Khoja Muslim, Inhabitants of Bombay, and residing at Shamjee Hussajee Street, aforesaid.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the Thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the following immoveable properties WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in nine Lots, before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, in Chambers, in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the twenty-fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Twelve o'clock in the forenoon, and the sale if not completed will be continued on THURSDAY, the Twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, at the hour of Three o'clock in the afternoon.
All the estate and interest of Khan Mahomed Hubibbhoy, the testator, in the above suit, and of the above Defendants, as his executors in the several Lots next hereinafter described that is to say:—

LOT NO. 1.
A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground known as Pestonji Nanrelwala's Dart, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the north side of Wadi Bunder Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen thousand three hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 53, New Survey No. 3,602, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 1, 2 and 10, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north and the east by the Belvedere Hill Road, on or towards the south by Wadi Bunder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of Framjee Hormusji Setna, and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Mr. Kelly and other tenants of the Defendants, and are now occupied by Mr. R. McMarran and other tenants of the said Defendants.

LOT NO. 2.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground (on which a messuage, tenement or dwelling house which has since been burnt down formerly stood) situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, or Khaduk in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,820, New Survey No. 2,947, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the compound of the premises herein described, and the house of Sambhaji Govind, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street, on or towards the east by the gully common to the premises herein described, and the house of Hajibhai Lalji, and on or towards the west by the gully common to the premises herein described and the house of Haji Abdoola, and which said land was formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Solaman Eskail, and is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 3.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Don Tod Third Row, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty-two square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,737, New Survey No. 2,951 and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 22 to 24, and are bounded as follows, That is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Lalji Ludha and partly by the house of Solaman Daniel, on or towards the south by Don Tod Third Street or Khaduk, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Lalji Ludha, and on or towards the west by the gully, common to the premises here in described, and the house of Ismail Nensey and which said land and premises were formerly occupied by Defendant's tenant, Usman Vydnia, and are now occupied by Defendants or their tenant, Tokersey Jewraj.

LOT NO. 4.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamji Hussaji Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and three square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 1021, New Survey No. 2,789, and are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 169 to 171, and are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Meerally Mahomed, on or towards the south by the gully, common to the premises herein described and the house of Goolam Hussein Teja, on or towards the east by the gully entirely belonging to the house of Mulji Dewji, and on or towards the west by Shamjee Hussaji Street, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Khulfan Ruttonsey and Abdoola Hussain, as tenants.

LOT NO. 5.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate on the east side of Khoja Street or Khara Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement sixty-nine square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,339, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Borah Sooltanje, on or towards the south by Lot No. 6, on or towards the east by the gully, common to the premises herein described, and the house of Gujrabai, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street or Khara Talao, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenant, Heera Lakha, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 6.
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the west side of Chima Butcher Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty square yards or thereabout, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1,622 and 1,622, New Survey No. 4,338, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly by the house of Gujrabai, widow of Jamaldin Sakoor, and partly by Lot No. 5, on or towards the south by the house used as a stable belonging to Memon Haji Umar, on or towards the east by Chima Butcher Street, and on or towards the west by Khoja Street, and which said land was formerly occupied by the Defendant's tenants, but is now lying vacant.

LOT NO. 7.
A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement, or dwelling house, known as Forbes' house and other buildings standing thereon, situate partly on the east side of Mazagon Road, and partly on the north side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six thousand one hundred and eighty nine square yards or thereabouts, which said land and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by G. I. P. Railway line, on or towards the south partly by the property of Tar Mahomed Ahmed Bawa, and partly by Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the Valpakhadi Road, and partly by Lot No. 8, and on or towards the west by the Mazagon Road, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now occupied by Defendant's tenants.

LOT NO. 8.
A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground occupied by the house of one Hoosein sepoy, a Fazendari tenant, situate on the north side, Valpakhadi Road without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-five square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos, 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the south by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the east partly by the G. I. P. Railway Line and partly by Valpakhadi Road, and on or towards the west by Lot No. 7, and which said land was formerly and is now in the occupation of the said Fazendari tenant, Hoosein sepoy.

LOT NO. 9.
A moiety of all that piece or parcel of land or ground (whereon huts have been built by several people on sufferance) situate on the south side of Valpakhadi Road, without the Fort, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts, which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455, New Survey Nos. 3,625 and 2-3,637, and bounded as follows, that is to say, or on towards the north by the Valpakhadi Road, on or towards the south by the property of Hajee Huson Chotalu, on or towards the east by the property of Tyeb Gunee, and on or towards the west by Valpakhadi Road, and which said land was formerly vacant, but is now occupied by several persons who have built huts upon it on sufferance.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, at the office of Mr. Janardhun Gopal, Attorney for the said Plaintiffs, No. 35, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, and at the office of Messrs. TOBIN and ROUGHTON, Attorneys for the said Defendants, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of July, 1886.
CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of ob

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 16th :—Aspatria (s), from Newp rt. Yesterday :—Ancona (s), from London ; Merton Hall (s), Liverpool ; Bermuda (s), Hongk ng ; and Kilwa (s), Buareh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Zambezi (s), for China ; Hydaspes (s), Marseilles ; Satara (s), Persian 4nlf ; Surra Madrona (s), Basein ; and Accomac (s), Havre.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Loodiana entered the dock on Monday, and the s.s. Bormida and Ancona yesterday, and the the s.s. Zambesi and Regius left yesterday.

FALL OF A WALL.—The west side wall of a three-storied house, No. 18, in Shaik Memon Street, belonging to Pandoo Gunputrao, fell in on Monday. No persons were injured.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Gopal Chimnajee, a day labourer employed on board the s.s. Commilla, lying in the harbour, accidentally fell into the forehold of the vessel on Monday night, and sustained severe injuries to his back. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Nishanpada Road, on the body of Sunkeenabai, aged 25 years, the wife of Ebrahim Nanjee, a dealer in timber. On Monday, at 4 p.m., in consequence of her husband having slapped her she took a poisonous dose of arsenic, and died from its effects three hours after. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by arsenic, which she voluntarily administered to herself.

ASSAULT.—Succaram Vitto and Hussain Abdoola were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of having, on the night of the 16th instant, assaulted Zachria Yayoob, a dealer in furniture, having his place of business at Memon Mohla, at a coffee shop at Null Bazaar. Accused No. 1, on admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 36, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment ; and accused No. 2 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo a further term of one month's similar imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—AUG. 17.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

HAJEE EBRAHIM FAKIR MAHOMED *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT.

THIS suit was brought to restrain the defendant, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, from demolishing plaintiff's house in Colsa Mohla, and for compensation for entering and injuring the house. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case was this. On the 26th September 1885, he gave notice to the defendant, in accordance with section 165 of the Bombay Municipal Acts, of additions and alterations which he intended to make to his house in Colsa Mohla. Such notice was not necessary, having regard to the nature of the additions and alterations, but was given in order, if possible, to avoid any disputes with the Municipal authorities. The defendant not having expressed his disapproval or required any plan or statement, or further particulars within the period prescribed by the Act, the plaintiff proceeded to make the alterations and additions. On the 11th November 1885, the plaintiff's notice was returned to him with certain endorsements, which in effect testified disapproval of the building of additional storeys. On the 11th December 1885, plaintiff was served with a notice, charging him with re-building his house without forwarding plans to the defendants, and threatening that the defendant would, under the provisions of sections 165 and 167 of the Municipal Act, cause the building to be altered or demolished as he should think require. Further correspondence passed between the parties, in which a right to have the line of the plaintiff's house set-back was claimed, and insisted upon on the ground that plaintiff had re-built a considerable portion of his house without giving notice to the defendant. The plaintiff denied that the work amounted to a considerable building, or that the defendant was entitled to a notice ; and affirmed that he was not now, in any view of the matter, entitled to demand a set-back or demolition of any portion of the house. On the 19th March 1886, defendant gave formal notice that he required the plaintiff to demolish certain portions of his house, and to set it back to the extent of 1-6 on the north, and 1-10 on the south of the frontage ; and that in default after forty-eight hours, he would enter the premises and carry out the demolition. Plaintiff urged that the threatened action of the defendant was not justified by any of the provisions of the Act, but that the same would be carried out to the great detriment of the plaintiff unless the defendant was restrained. The injury threatened was so immediate that plaintiff was unable to give the usual month's notice to defendant, which he would otherwise have done. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the defendant might be restrained from carrying his threat into effect ; and that in the event of its being executed, defendant might be ordered to pay to the plaintiff such compensation as the Court might deem fit.

The defendant, in his written statement, says that, in September, October, and November 1885, the plaintiff forwarded to the Health Officer plans of the work proposed to be done by him at his premises. None of the plans or statements accompanying them gave any notice or indication that the plaintiff intended to do more than erect additional storeys to his house, and he never gave notice that he intended to pull down or rebuild any portion of any of the old walls. At the end of November 1885, the Executive Engineer's department discovered that the plaintiff was taking down and re-building near the whole of the front portion of his old house and portions of the interior also, whereupon he was served with a notice dated 1st December 1885. The fact was that plaintiff, without giving any notice, had taken down his old house to a considerable extent, and rebuilt it, and had made alterations involving the removal and re-erection of the main walls. The notice of the 22nd March 1886 was written by the plaintiff's then solicitor, Mr. Sayani, and signed by the plaintiff, under the following circumstances. The plaintiff, accompanied by Mr. Sayani, called on the defendant and begged him to suspend action as threatened in defendant's letter of 19th March 1886, on the ground that plaintiff had been under a misconception as to the plan which he had been required to furnish. The defendant consented to suspend action on the plaintiff giving him a written assurance that the plan required would be sent. The letter of the 22nd March 1886 was there and then written out by Mr. Sayani, and signed by the plaintiff. The defendant agreed to suspend his threatened action for three days. On the following day, the plaintiff sent a plan which was merely a sketch plan, and sent by him to the Health Officer, which was returned to him. He never kept his promise of sending the plan required by the defendant. About that time, it was suggested to defendant by Mr. John Campbell, acting on the plaintiff's behalf, that the ground floor only should be set back, the upper floors being allowed to project over the street. The proposal was not consented to ; but during the negotiations the plaintiff no longer disputed the defendant's right to set back the premises, and it was submitted that he was now estopped from contending that the defendant was not entitled to put in force the provisions of the Municipal Act. After the defendant's letter of 9th April 1886, the plaintiff promised himself to do the work of demolition, made a show of removing some chunam flooring, and then availed himself of the inaction of the defendant, procured by that means, to file this suit.

Evidence in the case was then gone into ; but had not finished at the rising of the Court.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Sunbeam, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE is the best antiseptic and deodoriser obtainable. It prevents all putrefaction, and instantly removes the foulest odours, sold in bottles as. 8, Re. 1 and Rs. 2-8 special terms for quantity to Municipalities, Public Institutions, Cavalry Regiments &c. Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

GRAEFENBERG CATHOLICON.

An infallible remedy for all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Cures WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, and GENERAL DEBILITY. This remarkable preparation is the only reliable remedy for the distressing diseases of women. Sold by

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld,

Price, Rs. 3-12 per bottle.

Many leading Physicians are using this Medicine in their Practice.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay, held on the 12th instant :—

Read letter, dated 13th July, from the timber merchants occupying land fronting Argyll Road, on Elphinstone estate, at a rent of Rs. 4 per 500 square feet per mensem, or Rs. 0-13-9 per square yard per annum, asking to be allowed to lease the land for 10 years at the ordinary rate Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 17th July, stating that the sites occupied by the timber dealers have been applied for on long lease by others, and recommending that as decided by the Trustees when the question was before them in 1883, they be offered land at Mazagon at 8 annas per square yard per annum. As an alternative the Traffic Manager suggests that one or two entire blocks at the north end of the Elphinstone Estate be leased to them at Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum.

Resolution.—The timber dealers should have the option of taking up land between Nasik and Nagpur streets on Elphinstone Estate at Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum, or as an alternative they should be offered land at Mazagon at 8 annas per square yard per annum, in both cases leases to be for five years ; they should also have six months' instead of three months' notice of removal from their present sites, the time in the cases in which notices have already been given counting from the date of such notices. The following in addition to the usual conditions should be imposed in the case of land being taken up by timber dealers on Elphinstone Estate :—1. An entire block, or two entire blocks, if any, to be taken up with the exception of the Frere Road frontage, which will be reserved by the Trustees to a depth of 80 feet, for any use the trustees may choose to put it to. 2. Should one block only be required by the timber dealers then the one between Nagpur and Bhusawal streets to be selected.

Read letter from Mr. W. Bedford, dated 5th August, enquiring on behalf of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Bombay, whether the Trustees will sell a plot of land on Apollo Reclamation required for the purpose of erecting a place of worship and a parsonage, and if so at what rate.

Resolution.—Mr. Bedford should be informed that the Trustees are not prepared to sell any of the Apollo Reclamation land, but that a 50 years' lease can be granted on the usual terms.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th July' reporting that the ship Crown of Denmark engaged the tug Princess to tow her to sea on 20th idem, that the tug's hawser broke, that the ship's wire hawser also broke, and being refastened the tug's towing hook broke, that the vessel was then about 1½ miles S. S. W. off the Sunk Rock, that the tug returned to harbour and the ship after having anchored for the night proceeded under sail the next day as far as the Pilot Station, but that when making for the schooner to discharge the pilot, the vessel was taken aback in a squall and gathered stern way that the man at the wheel let go the helm, the wheel was smashed, and the vessel had to return to Bombay under Mr. Pilot Melling's charge for a new wheel. The Port Officer is of opinion that the pilot is only entitled to one pilotage fee, but he states that he has obtained from the ship a deposit of an inward pilotage fee, Rs. 165, and has also charged the ship with a second outward pilotage fee. The Port Officer further reports that the master applied for his vessel to be towed to sea a second time without charge, seeing the tug did not complete the work paid for on the first occasion, and that he agreed to reduce the charge to Rs. 200 as against the full charge Rs. 270. The Port Officer states that the tug's hawser has been since surveyed and found rotten, although it was supplied in 1885, and had only been used two or three times. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee.

Resolution.—The ship should only be charged single towage, *viz.*, Rs. 270, and one outward pilotage, Rs. 165, the pilot should receive his share of two outward and one inward pilotage fees, the payment for one inward and one outward pilotage being taken from the Trustees' share of pilotage receipts.

Submitted letter from the Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company, dated 26th May, drawing the attention of the Trustees to a chart of the harbour between Elephanta and Hog Island, showing a small rock which at one part is covered by only 11 feet of water at low water spring tides, and is dangerous to navigation, especially seeing that the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift is about to be used.

Submitted report by the Port Officer, dated 11th June, stating that the rock forms part of a shelving reef extending off the main land, shoaling gradually and such being the case to remove it might entail excessive expense. He further states that the spot indicated is only 250 feet distant from where it is shown to be dry at low water, and that he considers it would be imprudent and rash to endeavour to navigate any deep draughted ship so near to the shore. He therefore recommends that no measures be taken to remove this portion of the reef.

Resolution.—The Engineer should be asked to estimate the cost of removing the reef referred to.

Read letter from the Superintendent, P. and O. Company, dated 30th July, drawing attention to a bill for basin rent of launches landing native passengers, ex s. s. Adowa, amounting to Rs. 9-10-0. The Superintendent of Steamers and Pilots remarks that according to the Trustees' table of rates, a monthly payment by boats engaged in landing and embarking passengers is leviable, but that this is evidently only intended to refer to boats that ply for hire, and cannot be considered to apply to occasional trips for which no charge is made to the persons conveyed. He therefore asks that the bill be withdrawn.

Resolution.—The bill should be withdrawn, and the Traffic Manager should be informed that it is not the intention of the Trustees that such charges should be made. In order to make rule No. 7 appended to the table of wharfage rates more clear, the words "for hire" should be added between "engaged" and "in."

The following were amongst the papers paid on the table :—

Report by Traffic Manager that a toll on carts amounting to Rs. 272-12 was collected on behalf of the Municipality at Mahim and Sion between 2nd July and 1st August.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 10th Aug. 1886.	For week ending 10th Aug. 1885.
Vessels piloted into harbour.....	13	14
" " out of "	21	21
" transported "	15	13
" " towed to "	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 9th Aug. 1886.	For week ending 9th Aug. 1885.
Vessels entered	13	9
" left	10	10
" remaining in Dock.....	16	8

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A MAHOMEDAN SANITARIUM AT MALABAR HILL.

The Mahomedan paper *Kossid-i-Mumbai* has the following :—Mr. Tharia Topun intends to build a sanitarium for the Mahomedans at Malabar Hill. May the Almighty bless him, and give him strength to fulfil his words. Malabar Hill is like Matheran to our people. The circumference of nearly a mile from the temple has been in the hands of the Hindus for years past. Where there was only a temple are bungalows, all belonging to Hindus. All the remaining space has been taken up by Europeans and Parsees for residential purposes. Mahomedans must have a place there. If Sett Tharia wants to build a sanitarium there, let it be for the whole Mahomedan community, and not for Khojas alone. Let it not be a magnificent palace, but a plain commodious chawl for poor people. We think, if any philanthropic Mahomedan undertakes to build a workhouse for vagabond Moslem boys, he would have the hearty sympathy of the community.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE COURTS OF SMALL CAUSES.

THE *Gusarat Mitra* of Surat says :—Justice should be done to the complainants at their own doors. The proposal of our Government to abolish these Courts—in no way a burden on the State—has filled the hearts of suitors with disappointment. The abolition of these Courts will prove not only detrimental and inconvenient to the interests of the public ; but a sort of disappointment, nay, discouragement to the young rising generation of the Subordinate Judges (who start with a small salary of Rs. 150) after successfully going through the L.L.B. examination at the sacrifice of their purse and time, or after the test of the strictest law examinations with this ultimate hope in themselves that they will be honored some day or other with the Small Cause Court Judgeship. On the abolition of the Small Cause Courts we see no reduction of expenditure, but a glaring blow to the poor natives. Look at the servants employed in the other departments of the Government. Their star is in the ascendant. These departments are the Revenue Survey Department, which contains a volley of assistants and sub-assistants, the Customs Preventive Department, the whole class of the Police Probationers and the Telegraph Department. Is it not befitting the Government to direct its attention to these departments for reduction of expenditure ?

THE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION.

THERE was perhaps nothing unusual in the tone of contempt, with which Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote spoke of the memorial of the Ratepayers' Association, asking the Corporation to adhere to the old site. This is the game they have frequently played with regard to popular institutions, and rarely have these eloquent worshippers of power shown that genuine spirit of independence, to which Bombay owes the elective system of municipal government. Very few know that it was not *with* but in *spite* of them that our best municipal battles were won, although it is an anomaly that they have been perhaps the foremost in sharing the fruits of victory. Mr. Khote forgot, while telling the Corporation that that body and not the Ratepayers' Association truly represented the ratepayers, that this was the very plea in the name of which the old Bench of Justices had tried—and tried successfully for a time—to mismanage the municipal business of the city. But the plea could not blind the ratepayers long, and when they found that things could no longer be tolerated, they roused themselves to a pitch of excitement which ultimately succeeded in bringing down on their very knees the friends and supporters of Mr. Crawford's *regime*, among whom it will be scarcely cruel to remind the public at this day, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Raghunath Narayan Khote, who now pose as the ratepayers' friends, figured most prominently. What the rate-payers did once they could do again, and if members of the Corporation under the influence of such gentlemen are found tripping and trifling with their responsibilities, the ratepayers will know how to go to work. It will scarcely do for men that have grown grey to forget the city's history and cling to their own ways.—*Indu Prakash.*

BENGAL.

THE LALTAKURI EMBANKMENT.—We learn by telegram that the Laltakuri Embankment at Berhampur has been in a critical state for several days past. On the 8th instant, percolation began in both the upper and lower embankment, in the bed of the Gobraunlla ; and on the same day a slip occurred at the "toe" of the upper embankment. These embankments are probably the "double set of bunds" to which Mr. Roberts referred in his recent letter ; and, if so, they are situated at the point where the last breach occurred. The matter was promptly attended to ; and six hundreds coolies have since been at work driving in parallel lines of bamboo piles eight feet from the toe of the slope, and filling in earth between the lines. Our correspondent adds—"The embankment is being carefully watched, but, as it is new and is formed of bad material, it will not be counted safe until the river falls. The gauge is practically at a standstill ; it fell yesterday half an inch." We have received a copy of an official telegram which takes a much more favourable view of the position. It is as follows :—"River fallen half an inch since yesterday. Mr. Roberts came yesterday, and goes back to-morrow. Says bund is not in danger anywhere. Leakage stopped." The reference to leakage confirms our report, upon the accuracy of which we can place the fullest reliance. It is satisfactory to learn that a careful watch is being kept on the embankment, for the very uncertainty of the causes which lead to the flooding of the Bhagirati is in itself an element of anxiety. The experience of last year does not incline one to place implicit faith in official assurances, and affords an excuse, if excuse is necessary, for insisting that no precaution shall be neglected to prevent a repetition of one of the worst disasters that India has known in recent years.—*Englishman.*

SALE OF BURMESE PRIZE PROPERTY.—The fourth day's sale of the above property as also of the rare jewellery forwarded from Baghdad by Messrs. Hamilton and Co, Government jewellers, took place on Thursday in their spacious hall, which was again densely crowded by Jhoturrys, who very keenly competed against each other. The excitement was still greater and the lots were of greater importance and value. The Jhoturrys who competed on the second, third, and fourth days' sale for the principal lots were representatives of rajahs. Saturday's sale contained the most valuable lots, embracing the massive gold Burmese prize property which were sold very advantageously. A splendid *terrah*, containing 151 fine pearls, 100 silver rosettes, set with diamonds, and 11 emeralds, was knocked down for Rs. 2,600 ; a beautifully made *pugree* ornament in the form of two peacocks and encrusted all over with diamonds, realised Rs. 500 ; a pair of splendid solid gold golab passes, beautifully enamelled all over and richly studded with Indian diamonds, fell to the hammer after being eagerly sought for Rs. 4,150 ; a pair of enamelled *bajoo* bunds fetched Rs. 1,400 ; a very fine Benares Kincob coat, worked with precious stone-border, and diamond neck piece, realised Rs. 725 ; a magnificent violet velvet coat of very great beauty, splendidly embroidered with very large pearls, emeralds, and diamonds, an exceedingly rich article of apparel, was knocked down after a brisk competition for Rs. 3,100 ; a massive solid good *gumdah*, which is 13 inches long, 8 inches in diameter, 13¼ inches high, nett weight in tolahs 794-5, fell to the hammer after great excitement for Rs. 16,700 ; a handsomely chased solid gold washhand basin, 15 inches in diameter, nett weight in tolahs 137, was knocked down for Rs. 3,100 ; the Royal Gumlah, which was very capacious and of massive solid gold, 29 inches in diameter and 17 inches high, nett weight in tolahs 1,161 fell to the lot of a rajah and was bought for his representative for Rs. 22,600, the starting bid being Rs. 15,000. The clamour and excitement were great indeed, considerable amusement being afforded by the brisk competition between the factions. Two handsomely chased solid gold *kulsees* were sold for Rs. 2,000 each ; a handsome solid State chair, upholstered crimson velvet, was knocked down to the lot of a Nawab in the district of Jessor, for Rs. 820. Over this lot there was also a keen competition, one of the bidders being the Maharaja of Durbangah. The next sale, which is the final one, will include very rare and magnificent diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, as also some splendid and valuable articles of jewellery, chiefly from Mandalay.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL MORTUARY REGISTER.—From the 31st ultimo to the 6th instant, 1 European, 6 East Indians, 7 Native Christians, 288 Hindus, and 39 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 337 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 16 previous years was 280. The deaths are thus classified, viz. : 2 from measles, 76 from fever, 44 from dysentery, 27 from diarrhœa, and two from cholera. Dissolution is again on the increase. The week under notice was 43·9 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 36·6 per 1,000 per annum.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES FOR MADRAS.—The S. S. Gulf of Mexico arrrived in Madras this morning, from Melbourne, with a consignment of fresh Australian horses for the Madras Stable Company. The horses are the property of Messrs. Kcrouse and Madden, the well-known horse importers, and Mr. Madden, with three European grooms, came in charge of them. 321 horses were put on board at Melbourne, but owing to the bad weather the vessel encountered, 21 horses died on the voyage. The remaining 300 horses are now being landed, The S. S. Energia is also expected at Madras from Melbourne, with a further consignment of about 300 horses, the property of Mr. Macintosh. These horses are also for the Madras Stable Company.

A LETTER OF GENERAL GORDON.

THE following characteristic letter of General Gordon is in the collection of Mr. Charles Aldrich, of Webster City, Iowa, U. S. It is accompanied in the original by two or three drawings, elucidated by marginal notes :—

Jerusalem, 27—4—83.

My dear Henry,—I went down to see about the site where Noah built the ark. I enclose notes on subject. When there, I visited some excavations made by French Priests, really wonderful, the church they have opened out is of time of Constantine 3rd Century, stones enormous like those of Temple 8 to 10 ft. long, really splendid. They are only the day before discovered a Baptistery by the side of the main church, which will cause a deal of trouble, for it proves ancient Church use to immerse. There is only one other known, that is at Ravenna. The place is called Latrun and tradition says it is the place where the penitent thief lived. There has been much dispute where Emmaus is. Bible says 60 furlongs from Jerusalem. Jerome describes the place and says it was at meeting of three Roman roads, at or near Nicopolis. This description of his agrees with Latrun, but it is far more than 60 stadia from Jerusalem. What critics say is that if Jerome's description is correct the figures in Scripture are wrong, if the figures in Scripture are right, then no place agrees with Jerome's description. Constantine could not have built such a magnificent church, unless over an important spot. You know that Jerome knew even the pillar our Lord was scourged on, and all the details of crucifixion, he thought nothing of them, he is buried within a few yards of place of nativity, which is marked by a star of silver, belonging to Latin Church, but often stolen by Greeks. There will be a regular row about it, as it upsets the Spanish monk's Emmaus, which is near Mispah. Latrun is fifteen miles from Jerusalem or 120 studia. It seems a long way for the two disciples to walk back to Jerusalem at night, and when there to find the Eleven assembled, is it not ? If it is not the place, then why was the huge church built ? Aunt Amy will be vexed about my not having been immersed, so comfort her. She and Uncle George are my sponsors. They found a crusader in armour in a tomb, out he came ; I slept at Latrun, Hotel Keeper expected Louis of Battenberg, of Bulgaria and lots of Russians, so he asked me if they came, to let me have the room. I went to sleep, at 11 p. m. they came and out I had to go to another room. I did not see them but one left a pencil which I bagged. I have finished paper on Gibeon being the so-called Zion Hill.

Gibeon Joshua
" Levite
" Saul
" or Nob of Doeg
} all are on hill opposite the Figure.

Kindest love to you and Rose and all of you.
Your affect Broth
C. E. GORDON.

THE MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD have informed the directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company that the number of shares applied for was less than is required by the Act of Parliament to enable the company to proceed with the construction of the canal. The issue is, therefore, for the present withdrawn, and the sums sent in on deposit will be returned.

The directors have been informed (says the *Manchester Guardian*) that the amount of the subscriptions has fallen short of the sum required under the Act before any of the works can be undertaken. It will be remembered that the amount of the shares thus stipulated for in the Act as a necessary preliminary is £5,000,000 exclusive of any moneys to be raised for the purchase of the Bridgewater Navigation. Under the circumstances, therefore, the directors have had no alternative but to announce that the deposits will be returned. The statement will cause a shock of disappointment, though if may be assumed that a further attempt to obtain the capital will be made. The directors have still another twelve months, or until August, 1887, within which to raise the capital before their powers under the Act expire, the period stipulated for the raising of the capital being two years from the date of the Act, which received the Royal assent on August 6th last year. It is not difficult to find reasons for the present failure, and, considering all the circumstances, the time allowed for the subscription by Messrs. Rothschild certainly seemed too short.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN GRIEVANCE.

THE *Times* publishes the following letter from an Anglo-Indian :—

The fall in silver has, of late, been so rapid that unless some measures are taken to check it, or unless the rules are altered which are now in force regulating the pensions and leave allowances of a large body of officers, who have been or are still, in the service of Government of India, a very grave injustice must be inflicted on them. The fall in exchange has already most injuriously affected, and must continue to affect, the very limited incomes of the widows and children of the class of officers, I refer to.

The Indian services consist in the military service (inclusive of the Staff Corps, Indian Medical Service, &c.), the "Covenanted" Civil Service, and a number of other services until recently known generally as the "Uncovenanted" service. This term is no longer applied to certain of the services included under this general heading, but the future prospects of the officers belonging to them is not in the least affected by the change in designation as respects their pay while on leave out of India or the pensions they can attain.

The services I have just alluded to comprise the Educational, Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments, among others, and I need not say, that they are composed, to a large extent, of highly trained men.

The covenanted civilian receives his pension in sterling, so also does the military officer. There is also, I believe, a limit to the *minimum* on both pensions and leave allowances. On the other hand, the uncovenanted services, so called, to which I have referred, and which for present purposes it will be convenient to so designate, notwithstanding the fact that most of their members are under covenant with the Secretary of State for India, receive, with a few individual and isolated exceptions, their pensions and leave allowances, out of in rupees converted into sterling at the Government rate of exchange for the time being—*i.e.*, the rate fixed at the commencement of each official year by the Secretary of State for the adjustment of transactions between the Home and Indian Governments. This rate is based on the average price realised by the sales of the India Office Council drafts during the preceding year. Last year it was 1s. 7½d. It is now 1s 6¾d., and, judging from the tenders so far accepted this year by the India Office, it seems highly probable that it will fall to something like 1s. 4d. next year.

What effect this heavy depreciation in the value of the rupee has on the small leave incomes and pensions of the unfortunate officers whose allowances are thus converted into sterling at the rate of exchange can be fully appreciated only by those who have to bear the loss entailed by it.

A large proportion of these "uncovenanted" officers entered the service under the impression that the statements made till lately by the India Office, to the effect that the rupee was worth about 2s., would be that they have proved to be.

Unlike the "covenanted" civilian or "military" man the "uncovented" service have no *minimum* fixed to the amount in sterling of either their pensions or leave allowances drawn out of India. Hence it follows that the *maximum* pension ordinarily attainable of Rs. 5,000 per annum, is now only worth about £340 and, if exchange continues to fall as it is now falling, must before long be worth no more than £250. No one would probably dare to say that the value of the rupee, which six months since was worth 1s. 6¾d. and is now only worth 1s. 4¾d., is unlikely to fall as low as 1s.

Twenty years ago those who entered the service of the Indian Government expecting to retire after 25 or 30 years service with the *maximum* pension that they could look forward to, the equivalent of £500 now find themselves in this predicament—viz., that, owing to the fall in the value of silver, their pensions, when the time for their retirement arrives, will be inadequate for the support of themselves and their families and probably not more than one-half of what they were led to anticipate. Many, in consequence, will not be able, even if they desired to do so, to continue much longer in the service, as one of the rules embodied in the "Civil Pension Code" is that all officers must retire on arriving at the age of 55.

In the case of leave allowances again, the effect of the fall in silver has been to so reduce the leave income of even the best paid of these officers as to render it inadequate to their wants.

Four hundred pounds is probably a much higher average than most of them can now obtain, and when the cost of passages to and from India and the cost of their children's education are taken into consideration it becomes pretty clear that the idea of taking leave to England has become altogether a myth.

Officers must retire before long or the hard earned savings of years must be expended on these very necessary visits to England.

I have placed the case in its most favourable aspect. I have said nothing of those with large families to educate and who may—and there are scores of such cases—have been unable to save anything at all. Nor have I said anything of those who are compelled by ill health to proceed to Europe when unable to obtain ordinary furlough. It is not probably or generally known that after returning to India from ordinary furlough an officer must remain there three years before he can again avail himself of this description of leave, even though he may have it to his credit, and that, when thus compelled to avail himself of sick leave, all allowances cease after one year's absence from India. In other words, should one year's leave prove insufficient to the restoration of health and further leave be necessary, it must be taken without any pay at all.

From what I have said it will be gathered that, while the value of the rupee has been steadily declining, no increase has been made to the *maximum* pension obtainable in this depreciating coinage. Worth £500 20 years ago, it is now worth little more than half of that sum, and its value is every year becoming less. This, therefore—a pension of fluctuating and actually unknown future value, and less probably than that paid to any other class of Her Majesty's servants—is all the "unconvenanted" officer in the service of the Indian Government has to look forward to after 25 or 30 years spent in a tropical climate.

Perhaps some one may say that the salaries paid in India are high ; but the remark is not applicable to the officers I have enumerated, and the loss by exchange on the remittances to England which most men are compelled to make while on active service in India, and the increased cost of articles of European manufacture make the limited incomes of the "uncovenanted" officers much worse than they were. This fact has been so far recognized by the Government of India that in some instances salaries have been increased in consequence.

The prospect of being compelled to abandon the idea of taking furlough again without the penalty of a heavy fine of some £400 or £500 to meet the loss by exchange, &c., while absent from India, and of having eventually to retire with the utterly inadequate pension, it is now possible to obtain, is now all these "uncovenanted" officers so called do look forward to, is very different from that they were led to anticipate when they entered the service, and certainly not the termination to their career depicted by the authorities at the India Office.

It must also be borne in mind that many of these officers never can attain the maximum pension. Men are now retiring only when compelled to do so, thus blocking promotion to the higher grades of the services ; and it is only those who can obtain what for the uncovenanted officer is the high average salary of Rs. 10,000 per annum during the last five years of their service who become entitled to the full pension of Rs. 5,000. All others have to content themselves with Rs. 4,000 or less, this sum being now worth about £270 only.

The worst aspect of the case is, however, to come, and that is the position of the unfortunate widows and children of these officers.

The "covenanted" service and I think also the "military" service, have funds to which contribution is made during lifetime by compulsory deductions from their salary, from which comparatively handsome allowances are made to the widows and orphans of deceased officers ; but this is not the case with "uncovenanted" officers. To meet their own case they many years ago established mutual benefit societies, to which they could contribute voluntarily, and for many years one of the rules of these funds was that all pensions to widows and children should be paid at par, or at 2s. to the rupee. About six years ago the one fund I am acquainted with altered this rule, and made all pensions thereinafter becoming due payable at the market rate of exchange.

Now no subscriber may, by the rules of this fund subscribe for a pension of more than Rs. 2,400 per annum for his widow, Rs. 1,200 for any son, payable only till he reaches the age of 21, and for Rs. 960 for any daughter payable till marriage or death ; nor may any officer subscribe for more than a total pension for his widow and children of more than Rs. 4,800. If we take the most favourable case—viz., that of a widow with one son and one daughter for whom the *maximum* pensions have been provided—the total pension of the family amounts to only Rs. 4,560, or about £312 with the rupee at its present value. Deducting the children's share, the widow's portion is Rs. 2,400, or £165 only, or should the widow die leaving the children minors, with their education probably far from complete, their portion will be Rs. 2,160, or £148 only—a sum inadequate to give them a good education.

Few of those who have contributed to this fund, and many of whom are now dead, ever contemplated such a condition of affairs. When they commenced to subscribe they expected that Rs. 4,800 would be the equivalent of £480, and not of £380, its present value, or of £240, its probable value before very long. Moreover, during the latter years of their career in India those who foresaw the effect of this change have been still unable to provide for the great difference between the provision for their families as they anticipated it would be, and what it actually now is, or will be, by paying the premium of £300 or £350 annually, which would be required to insure the capital representing the interest required to make up the deficiency.

These funds have but followed the example of the Government of India in refusing to pay the pensions of the widows and children at a higher rate than the Government will allow to its officers, and their case now appears to be practically a hopeless one.

The only remedy appears to be the increase in the pensions of the officers themselves, allowing them what they were led to believe they would get—viz., £500 in place of Rs. 5,000 ; secondly, in the permission to these officers to remit through the Government of India a sum sufficient for their families in England, when it is requisite that they should reside there at the same rate as it allows military officers to remit to England for the same purpose, and thus by decreasing their present liabilities to enable them to make some further provision for their families, small as it must be ; and, thirdly, to pay all furlough allowance at par—*i.e.*, at 2s. to the rupee.

At any rate, if no remedy for the existing state of affairs is provided, the result of the rapid decline in the value of silver must be disastrous to scores of old servants of the Indian Government or their surviving families, and must affect the recruiting for the services. The facts are now getting widely known among the friends of those now in India, and circumstanced as I have shown them to be. This circumstance must militate against the Government's obtaining further recruits unless the existing rules are greatly changed.

Moreover, these services now contain many men who in their own interest as well as in the interest of the Government ought to have retired before now, but who have been unwillingly obliged to remain to the very last in the hope, vague as it has proved so far, that as matters got worse the Indian Government would be induced to take some measures to ameliorate their apparently hopeless prospects.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.

DR. MOXON, consulting physician to Guy's Hospital, according to an announcement which was made a few days ago, was discovered dead upon a couch in his study early on Thursday July 22, and it was stated that the deceased gentleman had died from syncope. Dr. Gordon Brown, who is one of the district medical officers of the City of London, with the assistance of another medical gentleman, made a post-mortem examination, but declined to give any information as to the cause of death. The coroner for the City, Mr. F. S Langham, was informed of the death of Dr. Moxon, and considered that the case warranted an inquest being held. The body remained at the house of the deceased in Finsbury-circus. A jury was hastily summoned on Friday night to attend an inquest on the following morning. Immediately upon the conclusion of the inquest the body was removed to Highgate Cemetery for interment, the burial having taken place over forty-eight hours after the discovery of death. It appears that on the morning of Wednesday Dr. Moxon, as was his custom, drove from his house in Broadlands-road, Highgate, to his surgery in Finsbury-circus, where he saw his patients. He then ordered his coachman to drive him to Finchley Cemetery, where he visited and plucked flowers from those trees which grow there. He then returned to Finsbury-circus and dismissed the coachman, telling him he should not want him again that day. On entering the house he walked into his study and shut himself in. The domestics, not hearing nor seeing anything of him, became anxious, and upon entering his room found him lying on a couch, apparently dead. Dr. Gordon Brown was immediately called in, and pronounced life extinct. On the table was discovered, in the handwriting of the deceased, a certificate to the effect that death had resulted from disease of the kidneys, a complaint from which he was known he had long suffered. These facts were given in evidence at the inquest, when it was also stated that the deceased had died from poisoning by prussic acid. Upon these facts the jury returned a verdict, being of opinion that the deceased committed suicide whilst temporarily of unsound mind.

FATAL RIOTS IN AMSTERDAM.

A SERIOUS riot took place in Amsterdam on Sunday night July 25. The disturbance arose from the issue of an order by the authorities prohibiting a cruel popular sport in which the mob was accustomed to kill eels attached to a cord over a canal—a diversion of an obviously brutalizing and degrading character. On the police interfering to prevent the populace indulging in the pastime on Sunday, the latter made a fierce attack on the guardians of the peace. Tearing up the heavy granite stones from the streets, the mob began pelting the police, who, in self-defence, charged the crowd with their drawn swords. In the end the mob was dispersed, but not before eighteen policemen and twenty-two citizens had been more or less seriously wounded. In the course of the evening the police made twenty-five arrests, including two well-known Socialist leaders. On Monday the disorders in the streets were renewed. The authorities according called in the aid of the military ; and numerous bodies of infantry and cavalry patrolled the principal thoroughfares, which were filled with large crowds of persons in their shirt sleeves. In the evening the rioters grew more violent, and, upon refusing to disperse, were fired upon by the infantry. One man fell dead and a dozen others were seriously wounded. Even after this the mob obstinately continued to assemble in large numbers. The rioters recommenced erecting barricades at another point in the disturbed quarter. Troops were promptly despatched to the spot and fired on the crowd. Fifteen persons, including one woman, were shot dead on the spot. Others were mortally wounded, and died either in the hospitals or in the private houses to which they were removed. The total number of deaths up to Tuesday night was thirty. Besides the killed, about a hundred persons received more or less serious wounds. Forty policemen were injured.

Later telegrams state that the disorders were instigated exclusively by the Socialists, who form a comparatively insignificant minority of the population.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES AT VARIANCE.

A

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.

WITH the arrival of the inward and the departure of the outgoing mail there has naturally been very little active business passing to-day, and there are consequently few movements to report in any branch of trade. The Home telegrams too are singularly devoid of change. In London yesterday, Consols were still quoted at 101⅛, and Indian loans, both Sterling and Rupee, were unaltered, although Bar Silver was lower, Reuter says at 42⅜d. but private messages report 42¼d. per oz. In Exchange Bank shares, Hongkong and Shanghai come £1 higher, but Chartered and Chartered Mercantile are unmoved.

In the London General Produce markets no fluctuations are advised, but Wheat is partially 3d. per quarter dearer to arrive.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm at unaltered prices on the Spot, but 1-64d. dearer for arrivals. The day's sales were estimated at 10,000 bales, including 400 Surats. From New York former prices are repeated, 9 7-16 cents for Ready and 9-32 cents for December delivery.

Here there is nothing whatever new to report. Prices remain nominally unchanged, and we have not heard of any fresh business.

WHEAT is firm but not quotably dearer. For nice parcels of ready stuff very full prices are being paid, but dealers restrict forward business by their indisposition to sell.

SEEDS are quiet but steady all round.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay during Sunday and Monday were :—

Cotton	1,902 bales.
Wheat	84,403 cwts.
Linseed	14,091 ,,
Rapeseed	4,338 ,,
Gingelly	2,231 ,,
Poppyseed	2,075 ,,

FREIGHTS are steady at 22s. 6d. for Liverpool, 23s. 9d. Continental ports, and 25s. payable here at par for Trieste and Venice. No charters are reported, nor indeed have we heard of any engagements worthy of note.

EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, and so far as ready Bills are concerned no change whatever can be quoted. Forward, more particularly for October delivery, the Banks have shown less disposition to draw perhaps, but not so decidedly as to alter rates. For ready Bills quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight.	1s. 4¼d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	1s. 4 13-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,,	1·72¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has not altered in value, but rates are not very strong at Rs. 97½ for Fours and Rs. 102 for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—The general tone of the market is quiet, and there are few changes in values either way. Oriental S. and W. Company are Rs. 7½ lower at Rs. 555. City shares are rather firmer at Rs. 917½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	705
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd.
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	50,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£5
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	112xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	–	£100	–	–	£160½

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	925
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Mg. and Cotton	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,340	....	....	..	....
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	..	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	470
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	970
Borar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	612½xd.
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 74	999
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	917½
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	12½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 20	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	152½
Hindustan Mills	1,332	1,000	1,000	..	945
Hingunghat Mill Co.	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	500	Rs. 2½	270
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,210xd.
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	665xd
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1137½
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	912½
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	161
Madras United	500	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,350
Mahalukmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	700
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1,200
Massagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,460xd.
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	660
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	..	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	675
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	555
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	90
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Standard	650	1,000	1,000	..	725
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	530
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	700
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co	770		1,000	–	800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 / p.c.	190 / 145
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	525	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	800	1,000	1,000	–	200
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	126
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,050
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	765
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	122½
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	107
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	11
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..	....
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	336
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	98xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	2xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	118
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	2	20	...	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	10	100	8 p. a	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	325
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	71
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	97
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	70
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	8½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	90	1,080
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 15	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	600	125	100	12 p.ct	135
M. M. ody & Co	2,000	200	200	15	202½

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
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MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
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YOU ARE INVITED TO HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED.

THE determination of the proper spectacles for any defects of the eyes is undoubtedly a matter of the greatest importance, and thousands in India are suffering from actual injuries inflicted by unsuitable glasses.

Mofussil residents to get properly suited, should obtain my new sight test. (Price 2 annas.)

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
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GOLD MEDAL.
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
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FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month

Plain Square	Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square	,, 864
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)	,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

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Boudoir (on three Legs)	,, 70-0	,, ,,
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DOUBLE WOVEN WIRE MATTRESS.
Orders are now being registered by
JOHN ROBERTS & CO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HUNT—July 23, at Henley-in-Arden, the wife of Colonel R A Carew Hunt, Bombay Army, of a son.

MACPHERSON—July 17, at Cheltenham, the wife of William Macpherson, Esq, Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH—DAWSON—July 22, at Lavington Church, Rev F C Birch, Rector of Wilby-cum-Hargham, Norfolk, only son of F C Birch, Esq, of Felixstowe, late of the India Office, to Helen Phillis, fifth daughter of John Dawson, Esq, Stratton Hall, Ipswich.

HUNTER—COUSINS—July 17, at St Luke's Church, West Holloway, Duncan Horace Clements, Punjab Commission (Police) second son of the late Colonel Alexander Hunter, Indian Army, to Selina (Lina) Moses, third daughter of the late Edward Cousins, F R C S (Eng), of Camden-road, N W.

JOPP—MENNIE—July 21, at St Thomas, Portsmouth, Lieut-Colonel John Jopp, Bombay Staff Corps, to Annie Florence Mead, daughter of the late Surgeon-major J Mennie, Indian Medical Department.

PINHEY—MORRIS—July 13, at Christ Church, Lancaster-gate Edward, second son of Mr Justice Pinhey, late Bombay Civil Service, and Judge of the High Court, Bombay, to Helen Annie, [illegible] Captain F B Morris, Bengal Army, and second daughter of the Rev J C Rowlatt, Priest Vicar of Exeter Cathedral.

PITCAIRN—MACKENZIE—July 20, at All Saints' Church, Upper Norwood, Charles Dalbiac, younger son of the late Colonel Robert Pitcairn, formerly of the 92nd Highlanders, to Helen Mary Whyte, third daughter of Dr M M Mackenzie, Brigade-Surgeon H M's Bombay Army (retired), of Keith Lodge, Upper-Norwood.

WATT—WROUGHTON—July 14, at St Clement's Church, Oxford, F E Watt, Esq, C B, Headington Hill, Oxford, to Julia Sybella, widow of Major W Wroughton, Bengal Army, and only daughter of the late Rev R A Denton, M A, Rector of Stour Provost, Dorsetshire.

WATSON—LOWE—July 20, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, Rev Patrick Watson, Bristol, to Elizabeth Huntley, only daughter of the late William Henry Lowe, Bengal Civil Service, and grand-daughter of Sir William Muir, K C S I, L L D, D C L.

DEATHS.

BONUS—August 16, at London, the death of Frances Mary, wife of Col. Bonus, R. E. (By telegram.)

BATTEN—July 14, at Heavitree, Exeter, after a very short illness, John Hallet Batten, Indian Civil Service (retired), aged 75.

HAMBLIN—July 10, at Sherringham, Norfolk, Henry Stirey Hamblin, of Ospringe-road, Kentish Town, and Bradshaw's Railway Guide, aged 52.

KIERNANDER—April 1, at Gloucester-road, Kew, London, S W, Sydney Herbert Campbell Kiernander, the beloved son of H B Kiernander, Esq, lately Surgeon P and O Company, grandson of W W Kiernander, Esq, J P, and great-grandson of Charles Kiernander, Esq, Captain 16th Foot, Honourable E I C.

RANSFORD—July 11, at St Cross Hospital, Winchester, Charles Ransford, M D, Edin, F R C P, and L R C S, aged 78.

SKINNER—July 18, at Tillington-hill, Petworth, Emma Maria, wife of T H Skinner, Major Militia Battalion, K O L I, and second daughter of the late George Willock, Major 5th Madras Cavalry, K L S.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DEVIDAS LALLOOBHOY—At his family residence, Nall Bazar, Mr. Devidas Lallobhoy, younger brother of Mr. Chabildas Lallobhoy. Deeply regretted by friends, relations and others.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CRADDOCK—August 12, at Simla, the wife of J John Craddock, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FANTHOME—ROBERTS—July 15, at All Saints' Church, Cantonments, Lucknow, by the Rev Pearson, Joseph Richard Fanthome, Bailiff of the Small Cause Court, to Adelaide Roberts eldest daughter of the late Conductor George Roberts, of the Harness Factory, Cawnpore.

CLINE—MACLEOD—July 28, at Christ Church, Lucknow, by the Revd W Latham, Officiating Civil Chaplain, assisted by the Rev F T Robathan, Charles E Cline, O & R Railway, to Florence E J MacLeod fourth daughter of the late Mr Donald MacLeod, of the Government of India Foreign Office.

GASPER—SHIRCORE—July 31, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Brook Deedes, M A, Archibald Malcolm Gasper, Pleader High Court, N-W P, to Sarah, fifth daughter of the late John Raphael Shircore, Esq.

DEATH.

KEOGH—August 10, at Cawnpore, of typhoid fever, Daisy Alice, beloved child of Sergeant and Mrs Keough, Commissariat Department, aged 4 years, 7 months, and 21 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1886.

THE affairs of the State of Cambay have again been brought into notice by a petition which four hundred of the Nawab's subjects have submitted to the Political Agent, the Collector of Kaira, calling for the dismissal of the Dewan, Mr. Shamrao Laud. Cambay history is repeating itself, and the agitation against the present administration recalls the events of the early part of 1883, when the Government of Bombay intervened in the interests of order and good-government in the State. On that occasion, it will be remembered, it was the same Dewan who was alleged to be the cause of mischief. A large exodus from the State of people who alleged that they were the victims of oppression, misgovernment, and tyranny of every kind gave a dramatic aspect to the protest of the Dewan's enemies, and until the other side of their story was told, half persuaded a partially informed public that a tyrant of the first water was ruling the roost in Cambay. In a petition which the aggrieved Cambayans employed an eminent firm of Bombay solicitors to draw up for them they stated that "rather than renew their lives in Cambay, these thousands of fugitives have been since that time and are now living in Ashapuri and Kanissa, near Petlad, houseless, lying under trees or such natural shelter as they can find, and in many instances only obtaining one meal a day, and for that depending on the bounty of his Highness the Gaekwar and others." There seemed something affecting in the picture of these thousands of oppressed people wandering houseless and penniless through a strange land, subsisting on charity, and all because life had been made intolerable for them by the high-handed proceedings of Dewan Shamrao Laud. Not less did their story challenge sympathy when the memorialists set out the catalogue of Mr. Shamrao's oppressions. He had removed the old officers of the State ; he had confiscated the estates of intestates and families who had been in possession for generations ; he had taxed crops twice over ; he had turned poor men out of their houses without compensation, in order that he might carry out public improvements ; his police had been guilty of violence and oppression, and he had by his conduct in general shown himself unworthy of public confidence. The agitation was not without result, though an inquiry into the allegations in the memorial which was instituted by Mr. Spry on behalf of the Government of Bombay showed that it was largely made up of misstatements and exaggerations. The Nawab was so impressed by the exodus that of his own motion he dismissed the Dewan and a number of other officials, placed his brother-in-law, Mr. Mahomed Nubbi Khan, at the head of the administration, and to show that there was no ill-feeling, himself rode out half-way to Kanissa, returning to the capital, like a forgiving father of his people, at the head of his self-banished subjects. And so there was peace in Cambay once more.

The same Dewan is now made the object of almost the same allegations as in 1883. His banishment from office, notwithstanding the Nawab's proclamation that none of the dismissed officials should be readmitted to the State, was but a temporary measure. Dewan Mahomed Nubbi Khan, though the Bombay Government described him as "a gentleman of great respectability and good character," who had lived many years in Europe, turned out a failure, quarrelled with the Nawab, and after a brief reign was dismissed, to make way for the return of the much-offending and for ever-banished administrator, Mr. Shamrao Laud. In any circumstances Mr. Shamrao's position on re-assuming the Dewanate must have been uncomfortable. The State swarmed with men who had already conspired against him and had procured his downfall. The Mahajans, who had organized the revolt against him at the beginning of 1883, had done this with a skill which even the inventors of boycotting might admire. During the exodus to Kanissa they had compelled the shopkeepers to close their shops, and had most effectually prevented trade of all kinds in the city. They had exercised an authority over the mob before which the Durbar was helpless, and the ordinary life of the city had been suspended until they had withdrawn their prohibition. Mr. Shamrao, despite his reinstatement in the Nawab's favour, could scarcely hope for a quiet time so long as the occult power of the Mahajans remained. He was never popular in the State, and there is reason to fear that he has not made much progress since his return in his attempts to overcome the hostility of the Nawab's subjects. The recent revival of the agitation against his rule, though we should be careful after what transpired in Mr. Spry's enquiry three years ago not to exaggerate its significance, seems to show that neither the voluntary exile of the memorialists of 1883, nor the compulsory exile of the Dewan, has taught wisdom either to them or to him. There is much in the memorial which must be deprecated, and which a discreet advisor of the malcontents would have rigorously excluded from a document that was intended to influence the Government of Bombay. Awkward and offensive references to the intellectual qualities of the Nawab appear side by side with warm protestations of loyalty to his person. The allegations that are made against the Dewan are couched in extravagant terms, and an attempt is made to discredit him in an account of his antecedents which it is difficult to describe as otherwise than defamatory, and which the Government of Bombay, who have formally declared him to be "able, well-meaning and energetic," will not look upon with approval. Respect for constituted authority is not so prevalent in Cambay that this way of bringing the grievances of its inhabitants to the notice of Government can be encouraged.

The allegations which are now brought against the Dewan relate chiefly to domiciliary visits which the police are said to have paid with a view to the punishment of those who conspired against him in 1883. They are set forth in a circumstantial way, and the Bombay Government will doubtless think that there is enough in them to warrant enquiry of some sort. But they are scarcely more circumstantial than many charges which, when inquired into by Mr. Spry three years ago, were proved to rest upon an exceeding narrow foundation. The experience of 1883 warns us against a too ready acceptance of evidence tendered with the declared object of procuring the dismissal of a functionary who has many enemies not at all too careful in the means which they employ for attaining their ends. Some of the allegations in the present memorial have a suspicious resemblance to the charges brought forward in 1883, and which were then proved to be either unwarranted, or to admit of reasonable explanation by the Durbar. The complaint, for instance, that Mr. Shamrao has revived the tax on grain brought home from the fields by the cultivators reads very much like one which, on investigation in 1883, proved to relate to an octroi on produce brought into the city, and which was abandoned by the petitioners' solicitor. It is alleged too, as it was alleged in 1883, that houses have been pulled down for municipal improvements, and that the compensation given, though fixed by a Punchayet, is inadequate. The allegation in the former instance was that no compensation was given, but this was disproved, and the minor charge which is now brought must therefore be looked upon with caution. But wherever the truth may lie between Mr. Shamrao and his accusers it is evident that affairs in Cambay are not in a healthy state. The Dewan is bent upon reforms and there is a party in the State who love neither the reforms nor the reformer. It is possible that if the cause of progress had been in more prudent hands than his the party of stagnation would not have triumphed over him in 1883, and that it would not have been necessary for the Government of Bombay to warn the Nawab against allowing his Administration to be intimidated by a party opposed to all improvement. The Nawab's adviser is evidently in need of an adviser, and under the present arrangement this is scarcely possible. It seems to us that a better state of things can scarcely be looked for until the administration is brought into closer and more constant touch with British authority than it is now. The political supervision of a Collector with a district of his own to administer cannot meet the necessities of the case, and the remedy—unless geographical difficulties stand in the way—must ultimately be sought for in bringing Cambay within the system of the Kattywar Political Agency. This might be done without derogating from the dignity or independence of the Nawab's Government. Without some such arrangement the Bombay Government, who cannot divest themselves of responsibility for the affairs of the State, will never exercise that wholesome supervision over it which the State urgently and evidently needs.

WAS Sir Lepel Griffin prophetic, or had he caught the whispers of the Throne when in a recent article he wrote :—"It seems desirable that the Paramount Power should recognise merit as well as birth, and while the *Star of India* is rightly granted to Maharajas who possess extensive territories but who may have never performed any service to the British Government, and whose characters and abilities are in no degree exceptional, an Order of Merit might well be founded and confined to those among the Chiefs who have won the affection of their people, and the respect of the Imperial Government, by wise and enlightened administration. I believe that no more powerful stimulus of good government could be given than the institution of such an Order." At all events Sir Lepel Griffin's idea has been in part realized by the extension of the statutes of the Order of the Indian Empire which the Queen-Empress has authorized, and which institutes a Knighthood of the Order in addition to the Companionship. Though knighthood will not, even in these days of bounteous distribution of honorific gifts, become a popular intitution, the institution of a Knighthood of the Indian Empire will be regarded with popular approval. If the Order was worth instituting at all it was worth while to make it complete. The Order of St. Michael and St. George, which was established for the recognition of colonial service, has its two grades, and for symmetry's sake, if for no other reason, the Order of the Indian Empire needed to be constituted upon a corresponding footing. Besides, Companionships of the Order have been so freely bestowed of late, that it was necessary to rehabilitate it in public esteem. All that we can wish for the coming K.I.E.'s is that there may be few of them. The rarer they are the more they will be appreciated.

THE Kham-i-Ab difficulty gives M. Vambery an opportunity of the kind that he never misses for addressing an "I told you so" to the British Government and the British public. The remarkable thing is not that Mr. Vambery foresaw this particular difficulty, but that he should deem it necessary to tell the *Times*—he who has anticipated every move of Russia for years past—of what he warned the world years ago. It can scarcely be inferred from the announcement in the *Standard* yesterday that the British Government are determined to force an issue to the dispute by withdrawing the Afghan Frontier Commission at an early date, whether their work be completed or not. This would be a singular way of gaining their point, since it would impose upon Russia the easy and pleasant *role* of inert resistance, with the likelihood of getting the Kham-i-Ab line after all, and we can scarcely suppose that the British Government would quite so readily make a present to Russia of territory to which the Ameer's claim is undoubtedly strong. M. Vambery, who for once is not a prophet of evil, tells them that there is no reason at all why they should yield upon this point. In Penjdeh, he says, Russia had an effectual menace owing to her position in Merv and in the Turcoman country, while at Kham-i-Ab, a good way off from Samarcand, she would be scarcely able to turn her shallow menaces into palpable facts. In other words, with the great Turcoman desert between her Commissioners and her forces at Samarcand, it would not be so easy for her to bring on another Penjdeh, even if a Sir Peter Lumsden were at hand to help her out of the difficulty.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 30.

A DISTINGUISHED politician who is behind the scenes told me yesterday that he had never known such a tremendous jostling for places as has been going on since Lord Salisbury began the formation of the new Government. There is a strong feeling in the ranks of the Conservative party that the Front Bench wants recruiting with a good deal of new blood ; but, on the other hand, the members of what is irreverently styled the "old gang," are naturally disinclined to give up their places without a struggle. The Prime Minister, hampered by old personal and family ties, and besieged by the representatives of powerful interests, all demanding instant recognition, has a far less easy and unembarrassed choice of his colleagues and subordinates than is generally imagined. It is, indeed, rather amusing to discover, after all the talk there has been about new blood, that all the old men are back in the Cabinet again, and that the solitary promotion to Cabinet rank is that of Mr. Henry Matthews, a barrister in good practice, who won a seat for the Conservatives at Birmingham, but who is perhaps better known to the general public for his recent speech against Sir Charles Dilke in the Crawford Divorce case. He will add to the debating strength of the Treasury Bench, and there is no reason to doubt his capability for discharging the not very trying duties of Home Secretary. Mr. Matthews' appointment was generally regarded yesterday morning as an indication that Sir R. Cross had been shelved ; but it was stated last night on good authority that Sir Richard is to have a peerage, and to be the new Secretary of State for India. This nomination shows that Lord R. Churchill, powerful as he has become, has not yet succeeded in getting things quite his own way. It is notorious that he and his friends made a dead set some time ago against Mr. W. H. Smith and Sir R. Cross, whom they insultingly described as "Marshall and Snellgrove." But Lord Randolph, since he came into office a year ago has discovered that Mr. Smith at all events is a power to be reckoned with ; and the two are now warm friends and almost inseparable companions. To Mr. Smith's influence may be ascribed the political salvation of Sir R. Cross. If the Secretary of State for India is a peer, the Under-Secretaryship will of course go to a member of the House of Commons. One who knows tells me that three names have been mentioned for this post, Sir R. Temple's, Sir R. Lethbridge's, and my own. Sir Richard Temple has strong influence in high quarters, and his distinguished public services give him a strong claim, but my own belief is that strong objections are felt to appointing an old Indian official to the India Office. Sir R. Lethbridge is understood to have the influence of Lord Lytton, whose close personal friendship with Lord Salisbury counts for a good deal ; but it is no disparagement to Sir Roper to say that he has already been well rewarded for anything he has ever done, and that he has no personal claim to the office in question. As to my own merits, being a modest man, I am dumb. My friends in Lancashire have made vigorous representations to Lord Salisbury in my behalf, but I do not myself think it at all likely that I shall get the appointment. The chances are that nobody connected with India will get the Under-Secretaryship. I should not be surprised if it were given to Mr. Ashmead Barlett, who covets it exceedingly, and who deserves something better than the Civil Lordship of the Treasury which was flung to him a year ago. To return to the composition of the Cabinet, it is a singular fact, which seems so far to have escaped the notice of the English papers, that every one of the ministers is either a Commoner or a lately ennobled politician, with the single exception of Lord Salisbury himself, and he won his reputation as a member of the House of Commons. The only other peers already in the Cabinet are the law lords, Halsbury and Ashbourne, and Lord Iddesleigh, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote. Lord Cranbrook is spoken of as President of the Council, so that, unless the Duke of Richmond is appointed Colonial Secretary, the House of Peers will be far more sparingly represented in the Tory Ministry of Lord Salisbury than it was in the Liberal Government of Mr. Gladstone. This is a sign of the times well worth noting.

Of course, the principal change in the composition of the present Government, as compared with that which Lord Salisbury formed a year ago, is the advancement of Lord R. Churchill to the position of leader of the House of Commons. Through the whole of last Session he was the real leader of the Conservative party in debate, and it is impossible not to admit that in his bold speeches in Manchester and Belfast, which were generally deprecated at the time by moderate Conservatives as inciting to civil war, he struck the keynote of the policy of defiance which has been triumphant at the polls. He may, therefore, fairly claim the spoils of victory. I am glad that he has not gone to the Foreign Office, but has been content with what is, in these days, the less conspicuous position of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Doubts are expressed as to his capacity for dealing with finance, but his speech on the introduction of the Indian Budget last year seems to me to set that point at rest. He is credited with having forced Sir M. Hicks-Beach to resign the leadership, but the latter has, I know, for a long time past recognized the superior genius of Lord Randolph, and I am assured that he voluntarily gave place to his brilliant colleague. It was not, however, without extreme reluctance that Sir Michael made the further sacrifice of accepting the hateful appointment of Chief Secretary for Ireland, and only the urgent and repeated representations of the Prime Minister that this was a duty required of him by patriotism at last induced him to subordinate inclination to duty in this matter. But he is perfectly miserable at having to undertake such a task. The Irish policy of the Government may be summed up in this way, that the strict execution of the ordinary law will be considered sufficient for the restoration of order unless the Nationalists do something to justify and necessitate recourse to special legislation. The official reports on the present state of Ireland do not show a state of things requiring the immediate suppression of the National League, and the Government will prudently wait for the Parnellites to make the next move. This will be no easy matter for them. Notwithstanding the loud-talk of that blustering railer, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, it may be taken for granted that Mr. Parnell feels his defeat very keenly, and is puzzled what to do next. His power depended on his unbroken success. The combination of English parties has completely defeated him. His prestige is gone, and already we hear complaints from Ireland that the members of the League are falling away and refusing to pay their subscriptions. He cannot resort either to obstruction or to outrages without intensifying his unpopularity in Great Britain ; and the ordinary law is quite sufficient to deal effectually with Mr. Dillon's suggestion of a national strike against rent. I may be too sanguine, but I confess I think that Parnellism is played out. As to the reports that Mr. Gladstone is "full of fight," and intends to make as much mischief as possible in Parliament next month, they may be dismissed with a smile of contempt. Mr. Gladstone would find no helper in such tactics except the luckless Mr. Labouchere.

The best explanation I have heard of Lord Iddesleigh's appointment to the Foreign Office is that the noble lord, whose health is failing him, has merely consented to occupy this post till the return of Lord Dufferin from India. Your Viceroy is known to have suffered from the Indian climate, and it is believed that he would be glad to come home if assured of a congenial and distinguished position in this country. It is true that he has never broken with the Liberal party, but his policy is really in accordance with that of Lord Salisbury's Government, and the Foreign Office is now secured to Lord Rosebery whenever the Liberals come into power again. The accession of Lord Dufferin would greatly strengthen the hands of Lord Salisbury, and at the same time place at his disposal the most valuable piece of patronage in the Empire. The offer of the Foreign Secretaryship to Lord Lyons is supposed to have been prompted by a desire to create a vacancy at Paris for Lord Lytton, who wants to return to the exercise of his old profession of diplomacy, and is disinclined to accept office in England. It is still assumed at the Carlton that the governorship of Madras is destined for Sir H. D. Wolff.

I would be interesting to know if Lord Dufferin approves of the Convention with China hurriedly concluded by Lord Rosebery before he went out of office. If the *Times* is right in

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The *Standard* states that the Afghan Boundary Commission will be recalled as early as possible, even though England and Russia are undecided as to the questions at issue regarding the frontier at Kham-i-Ab and Khoja Saleh.

THE NEW LEGAL MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

The appointment of Mr. Andrew Scoble, Q. C., as Legal Member of the Viceregal Council in succession to Mr. Ilbert has been confirmed.

THE STATE OF BELFAST.

No further disturbances have taken place in Belfast since Sunday.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

Her Majesty the Queen has sanctioned the extension of the Order of the Indian Empire, which will henceforth include Knighthood.

BRUTAL MURDER BY KAFFIRS.

DURBAN, Aug. 17.

News has reached here that Lieutenant A. J. Bethell, of the 2nd Battalion South Lancashire Regiment, who was out on a hunting expedition in Bechuanaland, has been brutally murdered by Kaffirs. A mounted policeman who accompanied him was also murdered.

AUSTRIAN MANŒUVRES.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has accepted the invitation of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria to attend the autumn manœuvres of the Austrian Army in Galicia.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 16.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, Aug. 16.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lawada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast left here this morning.

PENANG, Aug. 17.

The Italian mail steamer Manilla left here for Bombay, via Colombo, at 3 p.m. to-day.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, with the homeward Bombay mails of the 10th instant, arrived here at 2 a. m. to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera		3⅞
The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		66 5-16
4½ „	„	69½
3 „	Consols for account	101½
3½ „	Sterling Loan	100⅝
4½ „	French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver		42⅞
Chartered Bank shares		£21-10
„	Mercantile shares	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai shares		£59

Arrivals—Kingdom, Stella and Chelydra.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Busreh.

Cable Pernambuco Bahia interrupted.

Cable between Chorillas and Mollendo. (South America) right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 16.

10 p.m.	79·5

TUESDAY, 17.

6 a.m.	79·2
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	81·5
4 p.m.	81·7

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* from London says that a proposal is now before the India Office to grant to Sir Alfred Lyall a year's extension of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces from April next.

THE new 4 per cent. Loan is for the purposes of the Calcutta Docks. The Government of India will raise the money and lend it to the Port Trust.

MR. A. CRUICKSHANK, C. S., replaces Mr. La Touche, transferred to Burma, in charge of the Gorakpur Settlement.

THE travelling members of the Finance Committee having finished their business at Naini Tal, have left for the plains. The president stays two days at Mount Abu and reaches Poona on the 25th. Mr. Westland and Colonel Filgate stopped at Allahabad. They reach Nagpur on Thursday, and, after remaining there till the following Monday, join Mr. Elliott on the 26th. At Poona Mr. Bliss too rejoins the Committee.

APPARENTLY the state of Upper Burma cannot be expected to allow of regular Survey operations even during the next working season, and accordingly the Andamans party, which was to have been detailed thither will probably go on to the survey of the Nicobars. On the other hand, the military authorities have called for extra assistance for work on the North-West Frontier, and accordingly the party engaged in the Rajputana Survey will be sent to reinforce the Beluchistan party, who had a hard time of it during the past season on the Khwaja Amran range and the country round Quetta.

THE 7th Bengal Cavalry have been added to the list of troops detailed for the forthcoming operations in Burma. On the other hand, certain troops return at once from Burma to India without waiting for the cold-weather campaign. These are the 2nd Madras Cavalry, the 3rd Madras Infantry, and the 3-1 South Irish Division R. A. At the close of the operations next spring the 2nd Liverpool Regiment, 1st Royal Welsh Fusiliers, 2nd Somersetshire, and the 2nd Hampshire, together with the 2nd and 11th Bengal Infantry, will return to India.

MAJOR CARRE, Royal Artillery, who has been on special duty in Italy purchasing mules for the additional mountain batteries, has returned to India *via* Kurrachee, and will proceed to Simla before going on to Burma to join his battery. It is understood that the result of Major Carre's experience is to show that mule flesh in Italy is costly, and not overgood, owing to the mules being early put to hard work and receiving bad treatment.

MR. PRIMROSE, Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone, has been appointed Secretary to the First Commissioner of Works, in succession to Mr. Mitford.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company placed on Tuesday, July 27, in the hands of Messrs. Caird and Co., ship-builders, Greenock, an order to build a screw-steamer of about 7,000 tons, and proportionate engine power. The new vessel will be by far the largest ever built and launched at Greenock.

A CONFERENCE of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the Indian Empire, convened by the East India Association, was held on Saturday, July 24, in the Conference Hall of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, when Mr. Martin Wood read a paper on the subject of the "Indian Gold and Silver Plate Industries." A general opinion was expressed against the maintenance of the duty on Indian gold and silver plate.

THE Cotton Spinners' Association met in Manchester on Tuesday July 27, and passed resolutions expressing a decided opinion in favour of adopting short time in the cotton spinning mills of Lancashire, inviting the co-operation of the district associations, and convening a meeting of the entire trade to consider the situation. A resolution was also passed regretting that the Liverpool Dock Board showed little disposition to protect the interests of cotton consumers, and urging reconsideration of the question of weighing and marking bales, and protecting them from the weather.

THE directors of the Manchester Ship Canal Company met on Tuesday July 27, at Manchester to consider the situation. It was reported that many inquiries had been made at the offices as to the future of the scheme. A statement was issued, in reply, to the effect that there is no intention of allowing the enterprise to lapse. It was resolved to continue the efforts to secure the necessary capital, and authority was given for that purpose. The directors expressed their confidence that the full amount of capital required will be raised.

DR. SCHWARZ, who last year went in an official capacity to West Africa in order to explore the interior of the Cameron region, has (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) concluded treaties with several powerful chiefs, by which their lands will be placed under the protection of Germany. Dr. Schwarz was compelled to break off his explorations abruptly on account of the hostile movements of King Did's agents. The African traveller, Dr. G. A. Fischer, who undertook an expedition into the East African interior, wrote from Wanga, north of Pangani, on the 14th of June, that he had reached the place after a journey attended with great hardship and difficulty. For thirty-two days the remnant of his expedition suffered severely from hunger. Of his 230 natives, only 183 have returned, the rest having died from illness, starvation, and wounds received in battle. Dr. Fischer reports important botanical and ornithological acquisitions. From Wanga he intended to go to Zanzibar.

COUNT KALNOKY returned to Vienna on Tuesday morning, July 27, from Ischl, where he called on his way back from Kissengen to see the Emperor Francis Joseph. With regard to the results of the interview with Prince Bismarck, although nothing positive has transpired, the best informed circles in Vienna (the *Standard's* correspondent says) describe the situation as follows:—"The German and Austrian Chancellors are now convinced that the Czar is entirely adverse to war either on the Bulgarian or any other question. Since, moreover, war does not threaten from any other side, Prince Bismarck and Count Kalnoky cherish the firm belief that the general peace is likely to be maintained for a considerable time to come."

THE report of the Commission appointed by the French Chamber to inquire into the question of subsidies to the French merchant navy states that since the law passed five years ago came into force the amount paid in the way of subsidies to native shipbuilders and owners has gone on increasing, having risen from about £150,000 the first year to upwards of £450,000; and the effect of granting these subsidies has so far been favourable that in respect to steam-vessels France now comes second on the list, next to England, their tonnage being now 197,863 tons in excess of that of the United States, and 186,697 tons more than that of Germany. At the beginning of the year the French merchant navy comprised 14,327 sailing vessels, representing 536,191 tons and manned by 76,403 sailors, and 895 steamers of 467,488 tons burden, with 18,283 sailors. Compared to those for the year 1878, these figures represent a diminution of 603 in the number of sailing vessels, while there has been an increase of 307 in the number of steamers, with a total increase of nearly 30,000 tons.

MDME. SARAH BERNHARDT'S excitable temperament has, it is stated, got her into trouble in Rio Janeiro. According to the story, as received by M. Sarcey, there was among the miscellaneous company provided by her *impresario* to accompany her on her South American tour a certain artist named Mdme. Noirmont. This lady, having had a difference with the great *tragédienne* during a rehearsal of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," resolved summarily to quit the company. On Mdme. Bernhardt expostulating, a lively dispute ensued, which ended with that lady punishing her recalcitrant colleague by the administration of a horse-whip. The consequence was a summons before the magistrate, which is stated to have resulted in the imprisonment of Mdme. Bernhardt.

ANOTHER name has been added to the list of royal authors, *viz.*, that of Prince Carl of Sweden and Norway, who makes his *début* before the English public in the forthcoming number of the *Nineteenth Century* with an article "In an Indian Jungle: a Leaf from my Diary," being an account of a tiger hunt in India during H. R. H.'s visit to that country a few years ago. The article has been rendered into English by M. Carl Siewers. It is stated that Prince Eugen will shortly follow his brother with an account of his visit to the Druses of Lebanon.

LORD TENNYSON is said to have in hand a number of new poems. The most memorable of these is a piece which may be described as a postscript to "Locksley Hall." The hero of the poem reappears as a broken-down man of eighty, whose modified views about life and liberty may be taken to reflect the Laureate's own.

THE funeral of the late Hobart Pasha took place on July 24 with great pomp, a large crowd being present at the ceremony. The funeral service was performed in the English chapel in Constantinople, after which the cortege started for the arsenal, preceded by a military band, and followed by a detachment of Turkish sailors, the whole of the British Embassy, and many other diplomatic personages. The chief mourner was the Earl of Buckinghamshire. Immense crowds lined the route from the chapel to the arsenal, where the remains were placed on board a special steamer and conveyed to the English cemetery at Scutari. The Prince of Wales was represented by Mr. Fane, First Secretary of the British Embassy, who placed a wreath on the coffin on behalf of his Royal Highness. Mehemet Pasha, brother-in-law of the Sultan, was present to represent his Majesty, and the Minister of Marine was represented by Halil Bey.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Bulgaria has issued an edict prohibiting the circulation of Russian roubles any longer in Bulgaria. After two months the Russian coinage will neither be accepted in payment of taxes nor received, on any account, by the Treasury.

THE telephone between Vienna and Brünn, a distance of one hundred miles, commenced working on Monday July 26, and is reported to be a complete success. The system employed is that of Rysselberghe, which allows of the use of ordinary telegraph-wire. Preparations are already being made for the establishment of regular telephonic communication between Vienna and Pesth, a distance between two and three times as great as between Vienna and Brünn.

THREE hundred and fifty carrier pigeons were started on the 17th ult., by the Vienna Carrier Pigeon Society for flight from Vienna to Cologne. The report on the performances of the birds has now come in. The first pigeon arrived in Cologne on the 18th, having covered the distance of 784 kilometres (490 miles) in 22¾ hours. Five other birds arrived on the 18th, 157 on the 19th, and 123 on the 20th and two succeeding days. Sixty-four are still missing.

THE Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* reports that a few days ago, while two children, aged respectively thirteen and eight years, were minding cattle in an Alpine valley near Wippach, in the district of Goritz in Illyria, a royal eagle swooped down on them, and, seizing the smaller of the boys with beak and talons, lifted him from the ground and tried to carry him off. His screams brought to his assistance his companion, who struck the eagle on the head with a knotted stick and partially stunned it. The bird endeavoured to fly off, but before it could do so it was shot by a huntsman. Its wings measure nearly eleven feet across.

THE *Cologne Gazette* learns from Constantinople that, with regard to Bulgaria, the St. Petersburg Government has made the following statement:—"The interests of Bulgaria are always near to Russia's heart, as the Bulgarian Government well knows. The latter has, however, modified her relations to Russia in such a manner that the Russian Government regards it as impossible to propose any conditions for a *rapprochement* unless a formal guarantee is offered. Since the Bulgarian Government is unable to offer such a guarantee discussion could only lead to fresh disappointments. Russia will attentively follow events in Bulgaria, and will shape her course accordingly." The Rhenish organ remarks that the only condition acceptable to Russia is neither more nor less than the deposition of the Prince of Bulgaria.

THE *Russkij Invalid* published on Tuesday a supplement to the Constitution of Turkestan which is to come into force at the beginning of next year. It provides that part of the administrative expenses shall be defrayed from the taxation of the urban and rural population, and specifies the manner in which the taxes are to be levied and the assessment to be established. Provision is also made for the reform of legal procedure in Turkestan.

A TELEGRAM from Warsaw, published by the Berlin *Post*, announces that the police at that place have discovered a widespread revolutionary and Socialist conspiracy with connections in Paris and St. Petersburg. It is added that many Polish students are implicated in the plot, the leader of which has been arrested.

MR. DAVID JONES, a Welsh merchant who died recently at Liverpool, has left a bequest of 2,000*l.* to the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Connection, for the object of preparing missionaries for work in India. It is proposed to establish a college in India for this purpose.

A NEW lamp has been invented in England which gives a new development to the luminous qualities of kerosine and almost enables it to rival gas.

MILITARY NEWS.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM KING HALL, K.C.B., died on July 29, suddenly, of an apoplectic fit, when apparently convalescent from a serious operation which he had recently undergone. The deceased admiral entered the Navy in 1829, became commander in 1848, captain in 1853, rear-admiral in 1869, vice-admiral in 1875, and admiral in 1879. He served in the Burma and Carlist wars, in the Syrian expedition 1840-41, and was present at the capture of St. Jean d'Acre. He commanded H.M.S. Styx in the Kaffir war and the Bulldog in the Russian war, carried Sir C. Napier's flag at the capture of Bomarsund, 1854, and in 1855 commanded the Exmouth as flag-captain to Sir Michael Seymour, being present at the bombardment of Sweaborg. During the operations in China he commanded the Calcutta, and was present at the capture of Canton and the Taku Forts, 1856-59. He was also flag-captain to admiral Sir Houston Stewart on the North American station, became superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard in 1865, and of Devonport in 1871, and was Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, 1877-79.

MAJOR-GENERAL REILLY, C.B., Inspector-General of Artillery, has died suddenly on board the steamer Mistletoe during his tour of inspection of ordnance in the Channel Islands. He was gazetted to the Royal Artillery on the 18th of December 1845, and became a lieutenant in April of the following year. He obtained his captaincy in April 1854, in which year he went to the Crimea as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Fox Strangways. He served in the trenches during the winter of 1854-55, and was appointed to the siege train in February 1855, and subsequently brigade-major. After the fall of Sebastopol he was appointed deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at headquarters. He was appointed to accompany the Prussian army in the campaign of 1863, and was appointed military attaché to the French army in 1870, and being attached to the army of the Loire, was present at the various operations round Orleans. He commanded the Royal Artillery in South Africa, and was present in the field with the army during the latter part of the campaign in Zululand in 1879.

CLUBS AND LIQUOR LICENSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, on behalf of myself and the numerous other traders who are paying heavy license fees for the sale of spirits at their refreshment rooms and bars, to draw through the medium of your journal the attention of Government to the growing injustice of allowing the every-day increasing number of private clubs, without paying any license fees, to vend all sorts of spirits to their members. These clubs comprise some scores and even hundreds of members; each and every member is as a matter of right supplied with spirits at about cost prices, and each member has the chance of introducing his friends and others whenever he likes, so that in effect the benefit of the cost price retail sales is almost generally obtained by our local gentlemen, while not a rupee is paid by way of license fee by any of these clubs to Government. The local bars and refreshment rooms are or were supported by resident gentlemen, and the profits derived from their support enabled the proprietors to pay heavy license fees year after year. But if these clubs, consisting of so many members of such varied description, be permitted to supply spirits so freely without obtaining regular licenses, the heavily-taxed refreshment rooms and bars can no more be maintained, and the sooner they are closed the better for the proprietors, though of course the result of their closing will be the loss of so many thousands of rupees to the public revenue.

It therefore behoves Government to levy some sort of fees on the consumption of spirits, &c., in the clubs, so as to put them on an equitable footing with the licensed bars, which are entitled to as much protection from the effects of under-selling as they are compelled to contribute to the public revenues.—Yours, &c.,

A LICENSE-HOLDER.

NEW SITE FOR THE PROPOSED MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see from Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta's letter to you in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* that he is under the mistaken impression that in the debate of the Corporation on the question of a site for the new Municipal Office buildings, I joined in charging him with having impugned the motives of Government in offering the site near the Sailors' Home; and he thinks that in doing so, I was unfair to him. But if Mr. Pherozeshah had been present on the occasion he would have known that I did nothing of the kind. Notwithstanding anything that may have been said by other speakers on the subject, I fully understood the drift of his remarks to be as he describes them in his letter. In any allusion which I made to him, I believe that I spoke in terms of friendly appreciation, and that I used no expression to which he would have taken exception had he been present.—I have, &c.,

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
August 17. Municipal Commissioner.

LEVEE AT POONA.

A *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued last night containing the following notification relative to a Governor's levée at Poona:—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a levée at the Council Hall, Poona, on Tuesday, the 24th August 1886, at 5 p.m.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entrée are requested to leave their cards with the Aide-de-Camp at the main entrance of the Council Hall on the occasion of the levée.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the levée, who have already been presented, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered to the Aide-de-Camp at the entrance, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the levée, who have not already been presented, are requested to send their cards to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, at least three days before the date of the levée.

Gentlemen wearing uniform will appear in full dress: European gentlemen not wearing uniform will appear in a frock coat or dress coat, with white or coloured trowsers and white or buff waistcoat.

Clergymen being University graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the private entrée will set down at the main entrance. All other carriages will set down at the east door.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	81	93	88	42	83	49	87	93
Aug. 16, Monday	0	25	0	11	0	21	0	14
„ 17, Tuesday	0	21	0	40	0	42	.....	
Total	82	39	88	96	84	12	88	4
Corresponding date last year	53	91	52	32	50	58	48	31

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Aug. 16 up to 5 P.M.	0	11
Previously registered	89	87
Total	89	98

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 30TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Ancona, Captain F. Cole, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, with the Overland mails of the 30th July. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Col H B Jacobs	Capt Murphy
Mr H Pigott	Mr Avasker
Mr G Caster	Mr H S Abbott
Mr and Mrs Abbott, 2 children and infant	Mr S H Jacobs Lady Seton and 2 infants

FROM BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Jopp	Mr H Moore
Genl Sir J Hudson	Mr Huttenbach
Mr W E Purser	Lieut-Col Woodhouse

FROM ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Gardiner and infant

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 24TH TO 30TH JULY, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Duchess of Cambridge entered upon the 90th year of her age on Sunday.

The Marquis of Salisbury arrived in town on Friday, and received visits from many of his former colleagues in the Cabinet. On Saturday Lord Salisbury proceeded to Osborne and had an audience of the Queen, by whose invitation he remained her guest until Monday morning.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Tuesday addressed a meeting of Conservative peers and members of Parliament at the Carlton Club, and stated the nature of his communications with Lord Hartington, who had declined to enter the Cabinet, but had promised his support to a Union policy in respect of Ireland. Lord Salisbury suggested that Parliament at its meeting on August 5 should proceed to dispose of the unfinished estimates and then adjourn until the early part of next year.

The list of the new Cabinet is not yet complete, but it is decided that Lord Iddesleigh shall be Foreign Minister, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Secretary for Ireland, and Lord R. Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons.

Mr. Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, has been created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.

Mr. Algernon West, Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, has been appointed a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

In Friday's *Gazette* it was notified that the Queen had conferred the distinction of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon several distinguished representatives of the Colonies.

A naval demonstration was made at Portsmouth on Friday, arranged by the officers of the Navy and Royal Marines for the benefit of our colonial visitors. Although the weather was unfavourable, the evolutions were successfully carried out.

Sir W. Phillimore concluded his reply in the Crawford divorce case on Friday, and after a comprehensive and lucid summing up of the evidence by Sir J. Hannen, the jury returned a verdict that the decree *nisi* had not been obtained by the suppression of material evidence, thus implying that the adultery of Mrs. Crawford with Sir C. Dilke had been proved.

Sir Charles Dilke has issued an address to the electors of Chelsea accepting the decision in the Divorce Court as putting an end to his public career, but at the same time solemnly reiterating his declaration of complete innocence.

Sir J. D. Hay, lately Minister in Morocco, has been created a Privy Councillor.

A memorial bust of the late Earl of Mayo was unveiled on Monday in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral by Lord Cranbrook.

Sir Alexander Matheson, formerly M. P. for Rossshire, died on Monday, age 81.

The deaths are also announced of Mr. J. P. Knight, traffic manager of the Brighton Railway Company, of Sir John Anderson, late Inspector of Machinery at Woolwich, and of Major-General Reilly, Inspector-General of Artillery.

The Eclipse Stakes at Sandown Park races, a new prize of £10,000, was won on Friday by Mr. H. T. Barclay's Bendigo, beating Candlemas, St. Gatien, and nine other horses.

The cricket matches between the Australians and Yorkshire and Lancashire and Gloucestershire were drawn on Saturday. Kent was beaten by Surrey by 10 wickets, and Notts defeated Sussex by an innings and 13 runs. On Wednesday the matches Australians and an Eleven of England and Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire were drawn.

At Penzance on Wednesday, a man named James Hawke, recently returned from Australia, shot his sister, her husband, and a neighbour's wife, after which he re-loaded his revolver and shot himself.

A considerable force of police, sent to the island of Tiree, one of the Hebrides, to support service of notices of ejectment, were compelled to retire by the threats of a large body of crofters, and further instructions are awaited. A detachment of Marines has been ordered to join the police force.

Three children of fruit-pickers at Halstead, Kent, were burnt to death on Saturday by the canvas tent in which they were left taking fire.

A boat in which three boys, brothers, had embarked for a sailing excursion on the Medway, on Monday, was afterwards found bottom upwards, and it is feared that all the lads were drowned.

William Samuels, convicted of the murder by poison of a man at Welshpool, was executed on Monday in Shrewsbury Gaol.

At the meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday, Mr. John Dillon declared that if the new Government attempted to renew a war of coercion against the Irish people, a retaliatory war would be begun against landlords' rents.

The Waterford Corporation on Tuesday resolved to remove the portraits of the Royal Georges from the Council room and to place therein a portrait of Thomas Francis Meagher.

OBITUARY.—Surg-Maj H. J. Gane, Bom. Ret.; Sir Matthew Wyatt; Sir Alexander Matheson; Sir John Anderson; Maj.-Gen. Reilly, C.B.; Admiral Sir W. King Hall, K.C.B.; Mr. J. T. Gibson-Craig; Mr. J. P. Knight; Hon. Mrs. Mills; Mrs. Bethell.

The meeting at Kissingen of Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, with Prince Bismarck is believed to have been satisfactory, as insuring the continuance of the common understanding.

The Russian press profess to apprehend a renewal of unfriendly policy from the new British Cabinet, and they urge active progress in Eastern Asia as a means of obtaining for Russia her rightful influence in Eastern Europe.

The invitation to the Archduke Charles of Austria to join the Imperial family gathering at Peterhof is regarded as an indication of a desire to conciliate the Austrian Government.

There is great naval activity in Russia. On Saturday the Emperor witnessed the launch of a new torpedo vessel, and the keels of two new ironclads were laid.

The Council of Miliary Defence at Paris has by a considerable majority of opinion rejected a scheme for the partial demolition of the fortifications of that city, which was favoured by General Boulanger, the Minister of War.

After a long and animated debate the Spanish Congress early on Saturday morning ratified the Anglo-Spanish Commercial Convention.

The Bulgarian Chamber was closed on Friday by Prince Alexander, who thanked the Deputies for their excellent services.

There is great excitement in Servia, and the determination of the Government to invalidate 25 elections of Opposition Deputies is bitterly condemned.

At Amsterdam on Sunday the police interfered to prevent the indulgence in a popular but brutal sport, and a serious riot ensued, the military being called out to assist the police. A fierce conflict followed, in which 25 persons were killed, and about 90 others, including 40 police, were wounded.

A convention between the British and Chinese Governments was signed at Pekin on Saturday, whereby the decennial missions in recognition of Chinese suzerainty are to be continued, and the Tibet expedition is to be abandoned. The Chinese Government undertake to permit Great Britain to rule Burma and to promote trade in Yunnan.

Lord Rosebery has informed the French Government that in consequence of the strong opposition of the Australian colonies to a French occupation of certain points in the New Hebrides, the British Government must adhere to the present understanding that the independence of those islands must be recognized.

Large bodies of troops are now collected on either side of the Rio Grande, and a bitter feeling exists between the Mexicans and Texans. The United States Government is negotiating to arrange the difficulty, and it is hoped that a conflict may be avoided.

A fearful amount of distress and suffering exists in Labrador owing to the failure of the fishery and the unusual severity of the weather. About 150 Indians and Esquimaux have already died from starvation, and more, it is feared, will perish before aid can be received from Canada.

A general rainfall has set in throughout the Australian colonies, greatly benefiting the growing crops.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON TRADE.

THE third report of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade has been issued. It includes notes of evidence taken at fourteen meetings between the 10th of March and the 6th of May. This evidence relates principally to the agricultural, the shipping, and the mining industries, and completes the scheme of inquiry which was described in the previous reports; but some points still remain for investigation on which it might be found necessary to take further evidence. The Commissioners where not in a position to make a final report on any of the matters referred to them; but among the subjects to which their attention had been called in the course of their inquiry, there was one which seemed to them to require special consideration, both on account of actual importance and because of the anxiety expressed with regard to it in many mercantile quarters, as having a direct and a peculiar bearing upon the trade and industry of the country and upon the prices of commodities. They referred to the important subject of the currency, so far as it is concerned with changes in the value of the precious metals.

From the evidence already adduced before them, it appeared that in many departments of trade depression prevailed, which the witnesses ascribed to causes of more or less partial effect and peculiar to the circumstances of the country. But they had also evidence that the present depression was not restricted to this country. In recent years the purchasing power of gold had increased, or, in other words, the prices of commodities in general, as measured by a gold standard, had fallen; and this appreciation of gold, taken in combination with other circumstances, had disturbed the relations between the two precious metals. An inconvenient depreciation of silver, as measured in gold, had for some time prevailed and was still proceeding. The Commissioners did not propose to enter on the very important subject of the effect which the fluctuations in the value of the precious metals had upon the relations between the home and the Indian Governments in their large monetary transactions.

The points at which the currency question came within or touched their inquiry were these: first, the statistical point; secondly the commercial; and, thirdly, the industrial.

While the official returns of our external trade showed comparatively little diminution in its volume, its value in pounds sterling, owing to the serious fall in prices, appeared to have been greatly reduced. There might have been reasons for even a general fall of prices besides the appreciation of the standard of value. Better and cheaper modes of production, greater facilities for transport, more rapid communication, and the competition of other produces might lower prices; and it was important to give full consideration to these matters. Secondly, as regarded the trade transactions between gold-using and silver-using countries, it was probable that inconveniences and serious losses had arisen from fluctuations in the relative value of the metals, especially when those changes had been numerous and sudden. It was even possible that such fluctuations had tended in certain cases to divert the course of trade and to aggravate the depression which was now complained of. Thirdly, it had been stated that the effect of the fall of silver had been adverse to the industries of this country, by stimulating the productions of silver-using countries relatively to those of countries where a gold standard prevailed. The Commissioners had not thought it desirable to take any oral evidence specially directed to this question; but they appended a series of questions which they circulated among a limited number of gentlemen who, either from their practical experience or from their researches into the subject, appeared likely to be able to afford useful information or to express opinions of value. The Commissioners were strongly of opinion that the question deserved early and separate examination from other points of view than that of the Commission, and that, apart from its general connection with the depression of trade, it should be treated with reference to our currency as a whole, and to our monetary system at home and to its relation to our colonies, to India, and to foreign countries; and they humbly submitted to her Majesty that from the general anxiety expressed on the subject the necessity for such an enquiry was urgent, and that it would both save time and facilitate investigation if a special inquiry into the group of questions which relate to the currency were set on foot, and were entrusted to such persons as might seem to her Majesty the most proper to conduct it under an order of reference carefully prepared and drawn so as to include all branches of the subject.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT AND A SEPARATE IRISH LEGISLATURE.

REPLYING to a Birmingham correspondent who had written to him respecting his alleged change of opinion as to the expediency of a separate Legislature for Ireland, Mr. Bright has written as follows:—

One Ash, Rochdale, July 26.

Dear Sir,—I have your note enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Napier, late candidate for Roxburghshire, in which it is said that "I contended in the year 1866 for a Legislature in College-green." The only foundation for this statement is that I said the Irish farmers would have more direct influence on a Parliament in Dublin than one in Westminster which is quite true. I do not give you the words I used; but I give the true sense of them, and they in no degree express the opinion that I was then, any more than I am now in favour of a Parliament in Dublin. If the farmers in Ireland can claim a Parliament in Dublin for their especial benefit, the people of Ulster may ask for one in Belfast, and the crofters in the Highlands of Scotland may demand one in Edinburgh or Inverness. It may be admitted that the nearer a Parliament is to those it represents the better it is likely to be for both Parliament and people. This is an argument everywhere for Home Rule and for any number of Parliaments, but it does not settle the right or wrong of any particular demand. I have never expressed or held the opinion that a Parliament in Dublin would be an advantage to the people of Ireland. In the speech to the Cork Farmers' Club, to which Mr. Gladstone refers, I showed how little force there was in the Irish representation from the want of unity among its members, half sitting on one side of the House of Commons and half opposing them on the other side. If the Irish members had been agreed upon any policy they could have carried any measure that was reasonable and just in the House at Westminster. They could have disestablished the Irish Church and they could have passed the Land Acts. In the session of 1873 they combined at the command of the Irish Catholic Bishops, and threw out Mr. Gladstone's University Bill and destroyed his Government. There is no record of their having combined when I spoke in 1886 for anything wise and good for their country. What I said to the deputation from the Cork Farmers' Club was in part an argument that may be used in favour of Home Rule by those who are in favour of that constitutional change. It is an argument the weight and effect of which must depend upon circumstances. In the case of Ireland it seems to me to have little weight; for surely the concessions to, and the liberal and, I hope, wise legislation for, Ireland by the United Parliament since the year 1866 are enough to convince any reasonable man that the interests of the United Kingdom may be left to the Parliament at Westminster. Our experience during the last twenty years is to my mind strong confirmation of the view I have always held on the Irish question. You will see from what I have written that my opinion on the question of separate Parliaments in Great Britain and Ireland has undergone no change.—I am, very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT PENZANCE.

A SERIES of shocking murders were committed at Penzance on Wednesday July 28, James Hawke shot his sister, her husband, and the wife of a neighbour, and then shot himself. The murderer, about twenty-five years ago, went to Australia, where he embarked in the wool trade. He came to England about eight years ago, remained three or four months, and returned to Australia. He again came home about the latter part of last year, and stayed in Penzance for a few weeks, and then went to Bristol, returning about five or six weeks ago. He appeared to be a quietly disposed man, and very sociable and lived with his sister and her husband, Charles Wren, in Marine-place. Just before committing the murders Hawke was engaged in a chat with several of the young men of the neighbourhood. On returning to his house Hawke appears within a few moments to have deliberately shot his sister, then the husband, and to have gone out into the yard and shot Mrs. Gerrard, the wife of a neighbour. All three died almost immediately. A young man who was near spoke to Hawke, who told him to "Stand back," after which he put the muzzle of the revolver under his ear and fired, falling dead in the doorway. According to a statement made by Mr. Gerrard, who witnessed the murders, he met Hawke returning from boating, and they entered the house together. Mrs. Wren had a glass of beer with her brother and the two came to a few words, Wren interposing. Hawke immediately drew from his pocket a revolver which he had brought home from Australia, and at once shot his sister, and followed this by firing at her husband, each shot taking effect, and the victims falling to the ground. Mrs. Gerrard, who had been in the room with the Wrens, rushed out of the house; but Hawke fired a third shot at her before she could get into the street, and she fell inside the yard-gate mortally wounded. The murderer then deliberately reloaded his pistol and shot himself on the doorstep. Mr. and Mrs. Wren leave seven children, and Mrs. Gerrard leaves six.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

THE present Government having resigned, Lord Salisbury was summoned by the Queen. He undertook to form a Ministry, and kissed hands on accepting the office of First Lord of the Treasury. The following is a list of appointments so far as they had been made known officially up to Thursday July 29:—

First Lord of the Treasury	Marquess of Salisbury.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Halsbury.
Secretary for Foreign Affairs	Earl of Iddesleigh.
Secretary for War	Mr. W. H. Smith.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Lord George Hamilton.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Sir M. Hicks-Beach.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Lord R. Churchill.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Lord Ashbourne.
Home Secretary	Mr. H. Matthews.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Lord J. Manners.

The above are in the Cabinet.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland	Marquess of Londonderry.
Postmaster General	Mr. H. C. Raikes.
First Commissioner of Works	Mr. D. Plunket.

lie and conspire in an obscure fashion. The question is not simple, but it ought to be examined honestly, dispassionately, and fearlessly. Of Sir Charles Dilke's address bidding farewell to his old constituents and to public life it is unnecessary to say much. He complains that he has not had a fair trial, that he was not represented by counsel, that he was not able to present the case as he desired, and that he was placed at a great disadvantage. Giving these criticisms what weight they have, can it be suggested that any particular portion of the evidence against his account could have been overthrown? Can it be said that the representative of the Queen's Proctor was lacking in zeal for Sir Charles Dilke? His letter, is in the circumstances marked by effrontery which we need not characterise. Perhaps the result most to be desired is that he should spare the public another demoralising inquiry by at once betaking himself out of the country.

The *Daily News* says:—We do not see how, in the teeth of the evidence, the jury could have arrived at any other conclusion. It is lamentable that the career of one of our ablest statesmen should be thus prematurely closed. We leave to others the task of exulting over a fallen man. But this is not a question of politics, and we must sorrowfully admit that no more shocking outrage upon the obligations of friendship, the precepts of morality, the primary instincts of decency, and the sanctity of family ties has ever been dragged before a disgusted community.

The *St. James's Gazette*:—The community has not only been shocked and shamed, it has been poisoned by these public revelations; and Sir Charles Dilke has done more harm by forcing the details of his improprieties before the world than by committing them. And on this head we should like to know what the Queen's Proctor has to say for himself. There is no doubt that he was brought to move in this matter by Sir Charles Dilke's insistence on his innocence. But he was not Sir Charles's servant, but the servant of the State. His business was first to search out the facts as an impartial agent of justice, and then to decide the queston whether they justified him in moving to upset the decree of divorce. He did search out the facts, and found them to be precisely what they were as presented to Sir James Hannen. He had the same means of forming a judgment as the jury had; the same, and no less. That being so, it seems to us a very serious thing that, notwithstanding, he should decide to drag the whole of these shameful, these corrupt and corrupting details before the world; not only to the danger of public morals but at an enormous expense to the country. If he really supposed that he had a good case to bring before the court, what are we to think of his judgment? Or what are we to think of his discretion if, knowing as he surely ought to have known what the result must be, he nevertheless determined that all the abomination of the case should be brought before the public with the certainty that the nation would have to pay heavily for the production of the whole reeking mass of profligacy? The Queen's Proctor was quite at liberty to say that, after inquiry, he saw no sufficient ground for intervention; and we should like to hear his reasons for not taking this course. Had he adopted it, the matter would have remained just where it stands now. His decision would have been a sufficient corroboration of the original judgment; justice would have been done equally; with the difference that much shame, much misery, much crime, as we all view the matter, would have been avoided; for there would have been no provocation to the frightful "hard swearing" which makes one of the worst features of the case. Neither would justice have found itself in the dilemma of either permitting the hard swearing to pass unchallenged or of bringing the whole abomination again into public view. What has the Queen's Proctor to say to all this?

The *Spectator*:—The country has been deluged throughout the week with the sickening details of the Crawford divorce case, which ended on Friday with a verdict in favour of Mr. Crawford,—in other words, against Sir Charles Dilke. If that verdict be true, Sir Charles Dilke must have been guilty of a particularly base form of perjury, and for perjury, of course, he must at once be prosecuted. This is a very sad conclusion to a most promising political career, and a conclusion that will shock politicians of all parties. Yet even at the frightful cost of a new trial reverting to this disgusting and debasing details, the prosecution for perjury must take place. That any man should escape without heavy punishment for the guilt of all these perjuries, which, if perjuries at all, are perjuries of the very meanest and basest kind,—perjuries not committed in defence of the woman he had seduced, but for the purpose of making her seem even worse than she really was,—would be a scandal to English justice of which it is hardly possible that this generation would exhaust all the miserable consequences. If Sir Charles Dilke be innocent, he will assuredly court such a prosecution, as it will afford him by far the best means he could have of testing the evidence against him in the manner most favourable to his own acquittal. It is only fair to remember that in this trial Sir Charles Dilke has not been represented by his own counsel, but has had to rely on the counsel of the Queen's Advocate.

The *World*:—Disguise it as we may, Sir Charles Dilke lies under the imputation of perjury and subornation of perjury, committed not to shield his paramour, but to serve his own selfish ends. If anything were wanting to emphasise this fact, his extraordinary foolish letter to his late constituents would have done so. Whether he meant it or not, it is on the face of it a challenge to the Public Prosecutor, and already the feeling is gaining ground that it should be at once accepted. Sad as the spectacle is of a career so eminent, both in performance and promise, utterly shattered and destroyed, it is above all things important that the administration of justice among us should be maintained, not only above suspicion, but above all excuse or pretence for suspicion. Before the law an alleged criminal, whether he is a Cabinet Minister or a coal-heaver, is equal, and we confess we do not see how the prosecution of Sir Charles Dilke or Mrs. Crawford is to be avoided. One of them must have committed perjury, for they have sworn in direct contradiction to each other; and it is Mrs. Crawford and not Sir Charles Dilke who has been believed without hesitation by a special jury, after a summing up from a judge of great experience and ability, which leaves absolutely no room for doubting his entire approval of their verdict.

Pall Mall Gazette:—The jury decided the second case, as the judge directed them to do so, in the light of Sir Charles Dilke's fatal abstention from the witness-box on the first trial. We know that he abstained against his own judgment, against his own wish, against his own intention, owing to the advice of Mr. Chamberlain, and he only did so because he believed the whole case had broken down, and that the petition would be dismissed. That, however, availed him not. Prompter action after he discovered his mistake would have removed that impression. It was not removed, and he suffers in consequence. The case, however, must not remain where it is. Either Sir Charles Dilke must find Fanny, and prosecute Mrs. Crawford for slander, or the Crown must prosecute him for perjury. Painful and revolting as it is to have this subject once more brought before the public, it would be still more painful and still more revolting to reflect either that an innocent man was being wrongfully ruined, or that a criminal of such unequalled turpitude should prostitute the witness-box with his perjuries, and that no authority should even attempt to bring him to justice.

SIR CHARLES DILKE'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

SIR CHARLES DILKE has issued the following address to the electors of Chelsea:—

Gentlemen,—You are aware that the intervention of the Queen's Proctor in the case of Crawford *v.* Crawford, on the plea that "the said divorce was pronounced contrary to the justice of the case," has led to a verdict in which the finding of Mr. Justice Butt has been affirmed. This decision has been come to without my being allowed to appear by counsel or to address the jury, without my being allowed to cross-examine for myself, and also without my being supplied with particulars or being given in advance the name of witnesses, all of which under an order of the Court, were freely supplied to the other side. The Queen's Proctor, who accepted some of my suggestions for cross-examination, and Sir Walter Phillimore, who maintained my position with conspicuous ability, (appearing, however, not as my advocate, but as the representative of a public official), were also placed at a great disadvantage by having practically to disclose the defence before the evidence in support of the charge was given. I have always known how difficult the cause would be, even if presented, as I had reason to suppose it would be, by my own advisers, and have never concealed it from you, but the method of procedure ordered by the Courts intensified that difficulty. As far as public life goes, I have no option, but to accept the verdict, while protesting once more against its justice. I canonly, gentlemen, assure you, as I have already often solemnly assured you, and with equal solemnity sworn in Court, that I am innocent of the charges brought against me, and respectfully and gratefully bid you farewell.—I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully.

July 23rd, 1886. CHARLES W. DILKE

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Diggory, Limited, 31, Farringdon-road, London.

THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes:—The Transcaspian Railway, we are informed, was opened for traffic on the 14th inst. as far as Merv, and 1,000 Turcoman horsemen, headed by Colonel Alikhanoff, met Generals Komaroff and Annenkoff, who arrived in the first train. The operations must already be far advanced on the Merv-Bokhara-Samarcand branches, for the names of railway stations, the distances, and other details over the whole length of the railway, from the Caspian to the Turkestan frontier are already known. The following are fresh particulars of this important Central Asian strategical railway:—

There are altogether 63 stations from Michailovsk, on the bay of that name on the Caspian, right through the deserts and oases of the Transcaspian, across the Amu Darya and Bokhara to Samarcand. These do not include the new branch of 25 versts, made from Michailovsk along the Caspian coast to Ousun Ada, in order to have deep water for the connecting sea service, and to avoid the reshipment formerly necessary between Krasnovodsk and Michailovsk. The distances between these stations vary from 15 to 33 versts, being in most cases from 22 to 25 versts.

The whole distance of the line when completed as far as Samarcand will be 1,335 versts. The distances in Central Asia have become so exaggerated in most minds that few persons would imagine that they might travel by this new railway right through the Transcaspian Steppes, over the Oxus, and from one side of Bokhara to the other, coming out at Sacarmand, in something like a day and a half, or less. But let not any English traveller, unprovided with permission, if such permission be procurable at all, think of profiting for the present by this important extension of the Russian railway system. Especially would it be unadvisable for any of the many English officers now learning Russian here to venture to extend their philological studies in that direction. The experiences of the late Colonel Burnaby, when he was called back by the very War Minister who at first gave him permission, will be remembered.

The following is a list of the above-mentionsd 63 railway stations, with their names and distances in versts, each reckoned from the original terminus at Michailovsk, and the districts and countries in which they are situated. Beginning with the waterless district, we have Molla Kary, 22 versts; Koutol (post No, 1), 41; Balla Ischem, 56; Post No. 2, 71; Aidine, 86; Pereval, 102; Astcha Kouima, 117; Post N. 3, 132; Kazandjik (first fresh water source), 148; Oozoun-sou, 164; Ouschan, 186, Post No. 4, 201. Here begins the Oasis of Akhal Teke. Then comes Kizil Arvat, 217; Kadj, 243; Bami (post of junction with the Attrek line), 268; Artschman, 293; Sandja, 318; Baschardeu, 328; Kelata, 355; Geok Tepe, 380; Besmein, 401; Askabad, 422; Gheours, 454; Ouschssou, desert, 471; Baba Dourmaz, desert, 492; Artyk, desert, 510.

Here begins the cultivated land. We have now, Kashka, 543; Arman Sagait, 562; Doujak (the extreme southerly point of the line, near Sarakhs), 581; Takir, desert 605; Tedjend, in the oasis of the same harne, 628; Geok Sugar, 650; Djou Djou Kli, the extreme point of Colonel Alikhanoff's aqueduct from the Murghab, 675; Dortkouine, desert, 701; Topas, the beginning of the Merv oasis, 724; Merv, 748; Youzoun Khan, 767; Kourban Kala, 790; Keltschi, 814; Ravina, 837; Ouglytch, steppe, 862; Peski, desert, 887; Repetek, 911; Echek Rabat, 934; Selim, 957; Charjui, on the Amu Darya, where a wooden bridge will be thrown across, 980.

Here is the territory of Bokhara. The stations are Iliat, 1,012; Kara Kul, 1,034; Yakatut, 1,058; Bokhara city, 1,082; Tougai Rabat, 1,100; Koujour Mazar, 1,125; Aksatch, 1,143; Malik, 1,163; Kermina, 1,186; Siatdine, 1,212; Mir, 1,232. Here ends Bokhara, and Russian Turkestan begins, the names being Sara Boulak, 1,252; Katta Kurgan, 1,267; Dolina, 1,291; Arab Khan, 1,316; and Samarcand, 1,335.

The desert, therefore, stretches along the line 148 versts between the sea-coast and Kazandjik, and 69 versts from the latter station to Kizil Arvat. The Akhal Tekee oasis extends as far as Gheours, 237 versts. The furthest point south, Doujak, is distant from the sea 581 versts, from Askabad 159 versts, from Merv 167, and from Samarcand 754 versts. The railway traverses 300 versts of Bokharan territory. Were the line made from Merv over Burdalisk and Korti, instead of Charjui, 700 versts would be saved, and the distance between Michailovsk and Samarcand would only be 1,200 versts, or 800 miles instead of 890 miles, but the Bokharan Government, for some reason or other, did not consider that this shorter route would so well serve the interests of their country.

The principal stations are those of Askabad and Samarcand. Besides post and telegraph offices, lodging houses have been already partly built at several stations for travellers, though nothing in the way of luxury will be provided, as may be imagined. According to the time table, the trains will run 20 versts an hour. In the event of war, the number of trains departing may be increased to 12 per day.

Last April General Tchernaieff wrote a long letter in the *Novoe Vremya* condemning the whole scheme of General Annenkoff, and asserting that 200,000 men could not be got over the line in two years. This and other strictures passed on the railway by the discontented ex-Governor-General of Turkestan were evident exaggerations, if nothing more, as I pointed out at the time; and in consequence of that public attack on a rival General Tchernaieff has completely lost his position and status. General Annenkoff was here at the time, and General Tchernaieff's letter appeared the day before the committee of Ministers was to finally consider the questions of approving General Annenkoff's plans for the Bokharan extension and of granting the necessary funds. Notwithstanding General Tchernaieff's criticism, General Annenkoff gained a complete triumph; and soon afterwards returned to the scene of his energetic labours. General Tchernaieff, who in any case broke the law by publicly writing such a letter in his then position in the army, was shortly afterwards removed from his place at the board of the military Council, and later on was sent into retreat by Imperial decree. Instead of keeping what little remained to him after his dismissal from the General-Governorship of Turkestan, General Tchernaieff has now destroyed the last hopes of his brilliant career.

I had a long talk with general Annenkoff a couple of days after the committee had agreed to his proposals, and I intimated a wish to take a trip over his new railway. But he smilingly advised me not to attempt it. The railway at present is only a single line. Although many of the stations are situated in waterless deserts, they are all being furnished with water in one way or another. At Michailovsk there is Nobel's machinery for converting the sea water into fresh water, and several stations large cisterns are to regulary supplied, either through pipe lines or by water trains. Artesian wells have also been dug, and good water has been found between Michailovsk and Molla Kary, and at other points. Not far from Bala Ishem, the railway also has its own petroleum sources, connected by a branch line.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. F. B. Bartlett, B.C.S.
Mr. J. Lambert, B.
Mr. J. C. Douglas, B.
Capt. F. P. L. White, B.S.C.
Surg.-Major J. H. Newman, B.
Mr. J. M. Span, M.
Col. H. C. Menzies, M.S.C.
Conductor C. B. Illingworth, M.
Mr. P. Ryan, Bo.
Capt. H. D. Olivier, R. Eng.
Lieut. S. H. Godfrey, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr. W. Grindlay, B.C.S., 6 mo.
Mr. S. H. Hennessy, B., 1 mo.
Mr. R. Ewing, B., 2 mo.
Mr. A. S. Gerard, B., 5 mo.
Major T. Shepherd, B.S.C., 91 days.
Capt. C. E. Ellis, R.B. Eng., 80 days.
Lieut. A. C. Batten, B.S.C., 2 mo.
Mr. W. L. Bird, M., 6 mo.
Major R. Stokoe, M. Inf., 1 mo.
Capt. W. D. Lindley, R.M. Eng., 91 days.
Surgeon-Major A. N. Rogers Harrison, M., 3 mo.
Mr. L. P. Walsh, Bo., 12 days.
Mr. T. Hart-Davies, Bo., 6 mo.
Major E. D'O. Twemlow R. Bo. Eng., 110 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. R. S. Aikman, B.C.S.
Mr. E. H. Johns, B.C.S.
Mr. J. E. Hand, B.
Mr. H. W. I. Bamber, B.
Mr. H. V. S. Baker, B.
Mr. W. E. Newham, B.
Major R. V. Riddell, R.B. Eng.
Capt. J. A. H. Pollock, B.S.C.
Capt. M. J. Gibbs, B.S.C.
Lieut. F. B. W. Richardson, B.S.C.
Lieut. A. J. R. Hutchinson, B.S.C.
Mr. G. D. Irvine, M.C.S.
Mr. E. Gibson, M.C.S.
Mr. J. Monteath, Bo. C.S.
Mr. M. B. Baker, Bo. C.S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, August 16.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·672
Temperature of the Air	80·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	75·8
Relative humidity of Air	849
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·3
General Directions of Wind*	W, NW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	276
Fall of Rain	0·14
Total fall during month	7·36
" year	30·34
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 17th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

GLADSTONE THE ETONIAN: AUTHOR AND JOURNALIST.

THE *Times* has devoted a very considerable portion of its space to the first instalment of an ably written biography of Mr. Gladstone. In 1821, says the author of this interesting personal sketch of the ex-Premier, young Gladstone was sent to Eton, remaining until 1825 at that celebrated school, which at that time left much to desire from an educational point of view; for the small boys it was the "reign of the whip," combined with despotic treatment at the hands of their elders. Mr. Gladstone was not a very successful pupil, but he worked hard. The boys produced a paper, the *Etonian*, to which, some years previously, Canning had contributed. Young Gladstone was one of the principal members of the staff of this publication. He was then seventeen, and in one of the articles signed by him he expressed his fear that he would not be able to direct public opinion into the right channel. He was aware that merit was always rewarded, but he asked himself if he possessed that merit. He dared not presume that he did possess it, though he felt within him a something which made him hope to be able, without much hindrance, to gain public favour, and as Virgil said, "celerare viam rumore secundo." We find Gladstone the Etonian expressing similar hopes in an article on "Eloquence." The young author shows us himself and his school collegues fascinated by the resounding debates in the House of Commons, and dreaming, boy-like, of making a successful parliamentary début, perhaps being offered a Government berth, a Secretaryship of State, even the post of Prime Minister! While entertaining these ambitious views, Mr. Gladstone calmed his mind by "taking to poetry." Several poetical pieces, including some verses on "Richard Cœur-de-Lion" and an ode to "The Shade of Wat Tyler," date from this period.

As a pendant to this fragmentary sketch of Mr. Gladstone's schooldays, we may quote the lively description of the young editor given by Sir Francis Doyle in "A Familiar Epistle to W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M. P.," published in 1841. Sir Francis paints a delightful picture of the rédacteur-en-chéf:—

Who in his editorial den
Clenched grimly an eradicating pen,
Confronting frantic poets with calm eye,
And dooming hardened metaphors to die.
Who, if he found his young adherents fail,
The ode unfinished, uncommenced the tale,
With the next number bawling to be fed,
And its false feeders latitant or fled,
Sat down unflinchingly to write it all,
And kept the staggering project from a fall.

THE ARMY RESERVE.

THE Army Reserve has now reached a strength enabling it substantially to fill the place among our military forces for which it was originally designed. In the event of a sudden crisis it would considerably more than fill the ranks of the infantry of two army corps with thoroughly trained and seasoned soldiers. It has not, indeed, become developed at the rate anticipated by its founders, and it does not appear probable that it will, under our present system, reach the number of 80,000 which Lord Cardwell predicted in 1870. Its growth so far has been impeded by the demands made upon it from time to time because of the necessities of the moment. Nevertheless it amounts to within a fraction of 45,000 men, of whom about 38,000 are infantry, some 5,000 cavalry and artillery, and the remainder departmental corps. If formed into an army by itself it would make up four strong regiments of cavalry, 20 batteries of artillery, eight companies of engineers, three battalions of foot guards, and 42 battalions of infantry of the line, with a due proportion of ordnance store and medical staff corps. In the event of mobilization, however, it would, of course, not assume the shape of a distinct military body, but would be used to fill the *cadres* of existing regiments, battalions, and batteries so as to place them at once upon a war footing. From the experience of two previous mobilizations it may be calculated that from all causes—sickness and absence—the proportion not forthcoming or fit for active service would be less than 8 per cent. We have at present, therefore, somewhat over 40,000 First Class Army Reserve men thoroughly trained and fit for duty. As regards the cavalry portion, it may be doubted if all the men would be at once fit to resume their duties as dragoons, as, in the opinion of many well qualified to judge, men who have for some time got out of the custom and ways of mounted troops do not readily resume them in a satisfactory way, and, although perhaps in a less degree, the same qualification may exist in the case of the artillery. But as regards the infantry no such doubt can exist, and the issue of a Royal proclamation would give us in a fortnight some 35,000 troops hardly to be excelled in any of the qualities constituting efficient soldiers. In some of the line regiments the Reserve men are numerous enough to form, if necessary, an additional battalion without our calling upon any man who had not passed through the ranks or the regiment, while in only very few is the muster less than about 400. Thus with a little further development of the system every battalion needed for service could be placed upon a war footing solely by means of its own ex-members. According to the present strength of the home battalions, on the smaller establishment probably not more than 200 of the rank and file actually serving with the colours can be considered efficient, and it would therefore need about 600 from the Reserve to bring each up to the strength of 800 required for the field. When, however, each of the home battalions on the lower establishments comes in reality to the establishment—750 rank and file—fixed for them last April by Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the proportion of efficient men in the ranks ought to be normally near 400, and in this case the Reserve men ought to be nearly sufficient to give us battalions for four army corps, each in full strength. Although, as we have said, the force can never apparently reach the ideal 80,000 which was anticipated some 16 years back, there is every reason to expect that its ordinary strength will, at no distant time, be not less than about 60,000 and remain at that number.

THE TAXATION OF INDIAN ARTS.

UNDER the auspices of the East India Association, a conference of gentlemen interested in the affairs of the Indian Empire, was held on Saturday, Aug. 24th, in the Conference Hall of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition (Sir George Birdwood, C.S.I., presiding) on the subject of the "Indian Gold and Silver Plate Industries." Mr. W. Martin Wood opened the discussion in a paper in which he protested strongly against the crushing imposts and barbarous regulations which virtually prohibit the use and enjoyment of Indian gold and silver plate by the people of the United Kingdom; and he urged the removal of this embargo on one of the most interesting indigenous industries in the Indian Empire, still obstinately maintained, though emphatically condemned by the select Committee of the House of Commons in 1878. While people in this country are, by a taxation of 1s. 6d. per ounce, arbitrarily forbidden to use the products of Indian artificers, Mr. Wood pointed out that our own British gold and silver plate industry is also being gradually stifled by these oppressive imposts and capricious antiquated regulations. The English Customs duties have virtually extinguished the Indian trade, while the fall in the value of silver has, in effect, increased the tax to nearly 50 per cent. The East India Association, in fine, urge that, were it not for the prohibitive imposts put on their wares, the Indian silversmiths, from Cashmere to Tanjore, would be thriving instead of languishing in their struggles to keep a hold on a decaying, because tax-blighted, craft. Mr. E. J. Watherston, Dr. Prangle, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and Mr. Calton Wood (of Messrs. Orr and Co., Bombay) having joined in the discussin, Mr. W. Martin Wood replied. The chairman, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Wood for his paper, then remarked that he did not see how the present prohibitive duties in the least affected the art of the Indian jeweller. The price at which he produced his articles was so small—a quarter of the value of the metal used—and the additional duty was so trifling, that it did not in the least interfere with the competition between the Indian and English jeweller. Besides, he found the natives of India were very slightly interested in the removal of the duties. The abolition of hall-marking should, in his opinion, be kept out of the question, for without some such stamping he could not see how the purchaser of gold or silver could be protected against deception. Moreover, while hall-marking did not interfere with the arts, it directly contributed one benefit to them in that by insisting upon the purity of the metal, it promoted the permanence of designs and the maintenance of their beauty. After Mr. Watherston had pointed out that it was extension of hall-marking and not abolition for which they contended, the vote of thanks to Mr. Wood was carried by acclamation.

CAPTAIN FORSTER AND MR. PARNELL.

ATTENTION is called by a Cork paper to an incident in connection with the marriage of Captain Forster, who figured so prominently in the Crawford divorce case. This gentleman was married to Miss Smith-Barry, of Ballyedmond, near Middleton, county Cork, about eight months ago, the ceremony being performed at the Templenacarriga parish church. On the day previous to his marriage Captain Forster visited the town of Middleton, and seeing some portraits of Mr. Parnell offered for sale by a trader, he purchased one, and then proceeded in the street to show his contempt for Parnellism by running his stick thrice through the picture, and after demolishing it throwing it into the channel. The author of the silly proceeding had immediately to seek refuge in the police-station from the anger of the indignant crowd, and he returned home by a back road, accompanied by the district inspector of police. Captain Smith-Barry, his father-in-law, who has always been popular, felt highly indignant at the conduct of Captain Forster.

THE MARRIAGE OF MR. T. M. F. PARKYNS AND MISS CRAWFORD.

THE *Court Journal* publishes the following account of the marriage of Mr. T. M. F. Parkyns and Miss Beatrice Crawford:—On Wednesday afternoon in St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, was solemnised the marriage of Mr. Thos. M. F. Parkyns, only son of Sir T. G. A. Parkyns, Bart., and Beatrice, younger daughter of Mr. Arthur Crawford, Bombay Civil Service. The ceremony was appointed for two o'clock.

Mr. F. Sims-Williams accompanied the bridegroom as best man.

The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Crawford, sister, and Miss Eleanor Crawford, cousin, of the bride. Their dresses were composed of pale blue Indian muslin, with tucks and insertions of cream Valenciennes lace all the way up, draped over pleated underskirt of plain pale blue muslin; the bodices had full vests of muslin with insertions, bretelles over the shoulders and down the back of lace, and wide watered-blue sashes; hats of pale blue crepe turned up at the back, and trimmed at the side with sprays of Maréchal Niel roses and loops of pale blue ribbon. They carried large green rush baskets filled with Maréchal Niel roses and maidenhair fern, and wore gold safety pin brooches with "B" in pearls on them, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Robert W. Crawford, owing to the unavoidable absence of her father in India, was attired in white striped velvet and satin, with full plain train: the panel on the left side of the petticoat composed of long pleats of satin, being fastened with three large ostrich aigrettes. She wore a tulle veil fastened by a pearl and diamond brooch, and her ornaments included also a pearl necklace and large diamond pendant, the gifts of the bridegroom.

Mrs. Arthur Crawford's dress was of myrtle-green velvet, with petticoat of pale blue brocaded satin with raised coloured velvet flowers; bonnet to harmonise, trimmed with poppies and field flowers. Mrs. Tyser, sister of the bridegroom, wore pale grey poult de soie, with panels of velvet of a darker shade embroidered in steel, bodice with revers of steel embroidered velvet, and fulled vest of steel embroidered net; bonnet of open Tuscan straw, trimmed with scarlet geraniums and mignonette; Mrs. W. E. Dowdeswell, sister of the bridegroom, wore mauve poult de soie, with panels of coffee-coloured silk lace edged with cascade of loops of violet velvet ribbon; bonnet to match, trimmed with lace and a mauve osprey: Miss Parkins, French grey foulard, over full petticoat of white embroidered muslin, full white vest laced across at waist, and salmon pink bows and aigrette on Tuscan straw bonnet; Mrs. J. Mundy Dowdeswell, mauve satin and brocade, trimmed with coffee lace, and mauve tulle bonnet, trimmed with loops of mauve ribbon and flowers to match; Miss Hawksley, grey watered silk and cashmere, and bonnet of grey tulle; Miss Violet Tyser, white Indian silk, over an underskirt of coffee-coloured embroidered net, looped across with pink and yellow ribbons; high pointed lace bonnet without strings, trimmed high in front with a cluster of pink and yellow bows; Miss E. Parkyns, white cashmere with panel and waistcoat of coloured brocade.

The Rev. C. W. Grove, uncle of the bridegroom, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Wyndham Shakespeare, cousin of the bride.

Among the numerous relatives and friends attending the wedding were Sir Malcolm and Lady Ida Low, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Miss Pauncefote, Hon. W. Bethell, Sir Barrow Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Tyser, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dowdeswell, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Crawford, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Mr. Richmond Crawford, Miss Parkyns, Miss K. B. Parkyns, General and Mrs. Charles Shakespeare, Rev. W. Grove and Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. Octavius Irvine, Colonel and Mrs. Harper, Mrs. and Miss Mellor, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grossmith, Mrs. W. H. Tyser, Miss Tyser, Captain and Mrs. Fletcher Cruickshank, Captain and Mrs. Mundy Dowdeswell, Miss Hawksley, Miss V. Tyser and Miss M. A. Tyser, Mr. Walter Tyser, Mr. Hugh Tyser, Mr. Cagney, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. M. J. R. Dundas, Mrs. and Miss Smith, Rev. T. B. Hawkey Brooks and Mrs. Hawey Brooks, Mrs. Mansfield Smith, Mrs. Sydenham Clarke, &c.

Sir Thomas and Lady Parkyns were unfortunately unable to attend the ceremony owing to ill-health.

The bride and bridegroom left late in the afternoon for Devonshire, where they will pass the honeymoon. The bride's travelling costume was of dark blue canvas, with red-watered skill vest and sash; dark blue net hat, trimmed with poppies and cornflowers.

MEMORIAL TO LORD MAYO.

THE memorial to Lord Mayo erected in the crypt of St. Paul's was uncovered on Monday July 26 by Lord Cranbrook. The memorial, which commemorates the services of Lord Mayo as Viceroy of India and his murder when on an official visit to the Andaman Islands, is in the form of a monumental bust, executed by Mr. Boehm. Among those present at the ceremony were Colonel Kingscote, Mr. T. Doyle, the Honourable Percy Wyndham, the Earl and Countess of Mayo, the Dowager-Countess of Mayo, Lady Florence Bourke, Colonel Sir Owen Burne, Sir Peter Lumsden, Lord and Lady Ashburton, the Right Honourable Gerard Noel, Lord Headfort, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord and Lady Drogheda, Lord John Manners, Lord Barrington, the Honourable John Charles, Robert Algernon, George, and Edward Bourke, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bourke, Canon Liddon, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. E. Lawson, Mr. G. Batten, Mr. F. Greenwood, and Lord Cranbrook. The Latin inscription beneath the bust is to the following effect in an English rendering:—"Sacred to the memory of Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, and for nearly four years Viceroy of India. He discharged the duties of his high office with conspicuous ability. Wise, kindly, just, and energetic, he won the affection of those about him and the respect of neighbouring Princes. His work, for his God and his Queen, thus begun, was laid aside when, struck down, alas! by the hand of an assassin, he yielded up his soul to Christ on the 8th day of February, 1872."

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

A CASE of religious intolerance was reported from New Ross on Monday, July 26. Mrs. Daubeny, of London, being desirous of perpetuating the memory of her father, the late General Clayton Brown, determined on erecting a fountain as the best mode of effecting her object. She presented the fountain to the town commissioners of New Ross, in which town her deceased father had been long known. The commissioners accepted it and thanked Mrs. Daubeny for the gift. With the fountain Mrs. Daubeny sent a number of copies of St. John's Gospel. A few of these were taken by the townspeople, and about sixty copies, constituting the balance, were returned to Mrs. Daubeny, with a curt note from the chairman of the commissioners. At the next meeting of the board this action on the part of the chairman was condemned; but it is stated, under the influence of the priests, the Roman Catholic commissioners who repudiated the conduct of the chairman have been obliged to apologize, and a resolution has since been passed directing that a text of Scripture on the base of the fountain should be erased. The Catholics charged Mrs. Daubeny with sending over poisonous stuff in the shape of Protestant tracts, and denounced five of the Catholic commissioners as guilty of religious profligacy. The text to be erased is from St. John: "If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink." It is regarded as calculated to wound Catholic feeling. It has also been proposed that an ornamental harp on the fountain shall be removed and a statue of the Virgim Mary substituted.

AN ADVENTUROUS BALLOON VOYAGE.

ON Thursday evening, July 29, M. F. L'Hoste, the French aeronaut, ascended at Cherbourg in his new balloon—the Torpilleur—with the intention of crossing the Channel to England. The balloon was fitted with new steering and other gear, invented by the aeronaut, which is was proposed to thoroughly test during the trip. The Torpilleur ascended at half-past eleven, her only passengers being M. L'Hoste himself and Mr. Joseph Mangot, the well known astronomer. The trip was a most successful ond. The new gear answered admirably, and during the passage M. L'Hoste manœuvred over passing ships, and threw down upon them artificial torpedoes with a view to demonstrating the usefulness of his balloon for warlike purposes. The Torpilleur was steered for London, and a descent was made near the Metropolis at a quarter-past six this morning. The highest attitude attained was 3,600 feet, and the lowest temperature registered 7 deg. sentigrade. M. L'Hoste and Mr. Mangot propose to return shortly by balloon to Cherbourg.

A LEAP FROM BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

A MAN named Odlum made a fatal leap into the East River from Brooklyn Bridge in May last year. The other day, Stephen Brodie made a similar leap for a wager of 200 dols. Brodie is a newsboy, aged twenty-three, and one of the public characters of New York. At the entrance to the bridge he kissed his wife and said good-bye to her. Brodie gave to a companion the last dollar he had to pick him up from a row-boat. He then jumped upon a passing wagon. The only preparation was that he had padded trunks under his trousers. When the wagon was a hundred feet from the New York pier Brodie leaped off it, mounted the railing, and instantly jumped into the water. Odlum died because, in his desire to dodge the police, he swerved. Brodie took the leap in his own way, and fell like a plummet, his feet striking the water fairly. He disappeared beneath the surface slightly sideways; he soon came up, but sank again. Then his companion seized him and drew him into the boat. Upon the police approaching, Brodie prepared to jump overboard, but he was secured and lodged in the Tombs. The gaol-surgeons and other medical men found the pulse normal, and declared that every organ was sound. Brodie complained of a severe pain in the right side.

THE FRENCH AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

THE decision of the Imperial Government not to allow the establishment of a French protectorate over the New Hebrides has given the greatest satisfaction in Melbourne. According to letters from New Caledonia, the first French detachment started for the New Hebrides on the 30th of May and a second two days later. The force consisted of 200 infantrymen and sixty artillerymen. The preparations were made with great secrecy, and were not divulged till a few days after the departure of the mail for Australia. A vessel which had started for the Loyality Isles was overtaken and stopped, on suspicion of its having secret orders to go to the New Hebrides with instructions from the British Consul to the two British men-of-war cruising there. The New Caledonians were enthusiastic at the departure of the French expedition, their belief being that it was destined to take possession of the New Hebrides. Among the charges against the natives are those of shooting at a French colonist and wounding him in the hand and of the poisoning of another colonist. Incidents of this kind (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) are constantly obliging the ships to interfere; and a German vessel—the Albatross—recently fired on a party of natives on the beach and killed fifteen of them, burned two villages, and then went on its way.

SALE OF MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S ARABS.

MR. WILFRID and Lady Anne Blunt were "at home" on Saturday July 24 at Grabbet Park, near Three Bridges, to a large number of residents in the neighbourhood, as well as to friends from a distance, the occasion being the third biennial sale of the pure Arabs which Mr. Blunt has for many years bred at Grabbet. Since the reign of James I. to the end of the past century 101 Arab sires and seven Arab mares, 45 Barbary sires and 24 Barbary mares, 28 Turkish sires, and five or six Egyptians were, according to Captain W. A. Kerr, imported into this country, and helped in the formation of what is our present line of thoroughbreds. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to urge, as Mr. Wilfrid Blunt did, in reply to the toast of his health, proposed by Mr. Tattersall at the luncheon which preceded the sale, that what occurred before will, in course of time, occur again and that the good qualities of the Arab may well be utilized to fortify our own strain of blood. With the exception of Rustem Pacha, there were very few persons of note at Grabbet Park on Saturday. Thirteen mares, ranging from ten to two years of age, were first put up, but four of them were not sold, the nine others fetching 710 guineas, the highest prices being 130 guineas for Shemse, a grey three-year-old of the Hamdanyeh Sinvri strain, who was purchased by Mr. Greville. Only one of the four horses was sold, and Proximo, who is supposed to be the best in the stud, could not be brought into the ring, as he had fallen lame.

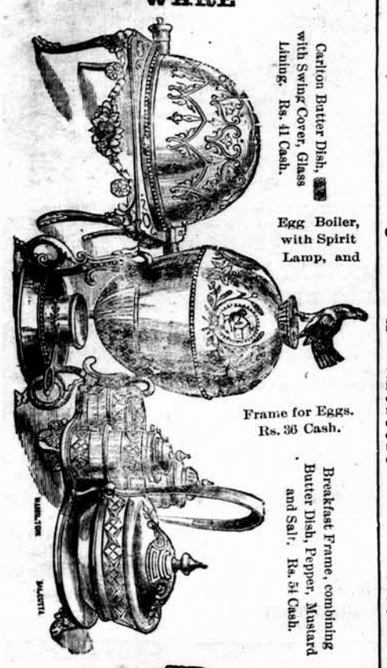
AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

WASSIF BEY, who was formerly captain of the garrison at El Obeid, has just arrived at Cairo, after having been absent for eighteen years, which have been spent in the Soudan. The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* says:—

Wassif left Omdurman on the 16

NOTICES.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED WARE



Carlton Butter Dish, with Swing Cover, Glass Lining. Rs. 41 Cash.

Egg Boiler, with Spirit Lamp, and Frame for Eggs. Rs. 36 Cash.

Breakfast Frame, combining Butter Dish, Pepper, Mustard and Salt. Rs. 54 Cash.

COMBINATION BREAKFAST FRAME.

In best Electro-Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell.

Rs. 95 Cash.
Other patterns in Stock.

ENTREE OR CURRY DISHES,

In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well-wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another dish.

THE PLAIN PATTERN.

THE PLAIN BEADED PATTERN.

The above patterns are in general favour, from their neatness and the facility with which they are cleaned.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12-inch size, Rs. 40-8 Cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
11-inch size with Warmer, Rs. 80 Cash.

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It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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"Theonly preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

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"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
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Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
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SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

The ONLY SAFE; RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Impotence of Mind or Limb, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces. It

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever cause arising.

THE EFFECT of this Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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whilst pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the patient has long been unaccustomed, Digestion is invigorated. The appetite increases wonderfully. The bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The face becomes culler, the lips red, the eyes brighter, the skin flear and healthy, and the hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action on the organs of nutrition.

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The unequalled Curative properties of this Preparation have spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions, Restoring the fullest and most vigorous conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at every age, by nourishing, fertilising, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the Human Organization, thus ensuring a sound and Permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed. So that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles, at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India Full Printed Directions, for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases, are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

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BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from Cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before ou purchase and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of Spurious Imitations.

AGENTS—TREACHER & CO.,
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GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

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3 Stambul	4 0 ,,	8 Rasma	2 8 ,,
4 Grand Duchess	3 0 ,,	9 The Nile	2 0 ,,
5 The Rhine	3 0 ,,	10 Egypt	2 0 ,,

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Genuine Turkish from Rs. 4 to Rs. 14 per lb. Orders from the Mofussil should be accompanied either with remittance, or Goods can be despatched per V.-P. Post. Prompt and careful execution of orders guaranteed.

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AS A DRINK, one table-spoonful in a tumbler of water, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION purifies the blood, increases the appetite, and has the greatest efficacy against complaints of the chest, colds, coughs, and diseases of the skin, PRICKLY-HEAT, boils, etc.

Owing to the carbolic acid it contains it is the best hygienic and preservative drink in hot climates in cases of epidemics, fevers, and cholera, as it destroys all bad germs impure water.

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WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

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THE

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FOR AUGUST, 1886.

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WITH

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☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the rofession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Cheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medicae Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into thecountry, and, we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of th extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly counteracting power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman has deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s., and 11s. each None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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From Rs. 70 to Rs. 150 each, cash.
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BEST SILVER PLATE.

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TWO HANDLED CUPS, In all the newest and latest designs, From Rs. 31-8 to Rs. 150 each, cash.
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TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

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SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

DOUBLE do., from Rs. 250 to Rs. 450.

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N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

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Do.	do.	Italian Cloth	70	0
Do.	do.	Black Venetian, lined throughout silk	75	0
Do.	do.	Italian Cloth	65	0
Do.	Black Cashmerette, very light, the correct thing for India, lined Silk		70	0
Do.	do.	Italian	60	0
Do.	of other materials from		50	0
A correct and stylish fit guaranteed.				
DRESS SHIRTS, our own make, from			4	0
Do. Ties and Bows, from			0	6
White Kit Gloves, Double Buttons			2	4 per pr.

3, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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CALCUTTA.

COACH BUILDERS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB AND BENGAL, THE KING OF SIAM, THE NEPAL GOVERNMENT, AND MOST OF THE PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

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PATENT NEW BUGGIES ..... from Rs. 800.

All work guaranteed, and none but best English material used.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a keyless hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

		Rs.	a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11		45	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	50	0
Do.	crystal faced, like illustration 12	40	0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12		60	0
Do.	hunting, like illustration 11	65	0
Do.	half-hunting, like illustration 10	70	0
Do.	half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130	0
Do.	hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125	0
Do.	crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95	0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		175	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled		200	0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial		150	0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer		350	0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to	380	0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to	700	0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

MAISON DE MODES.

Trimmed Hats, Trimmed Bonnets, Infant's Hoods, Widow's Caps, Feathers, Flowers.

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VISITING & AFTERNOON DRESSES, DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES, MORNING DRESSES, TEA-GOWNS,

IN

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TULLES, LACES, CREPES.
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Ribbons, Laces, Embroidered Nets, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, Corsets, Hose.

MAISON DE MODES.

RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

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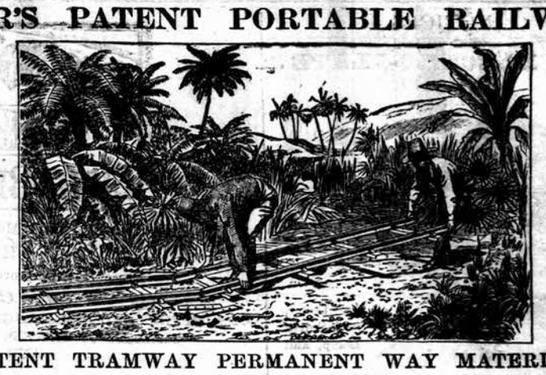
This magnificent Hotel situated in Northumberland-Avenue and Whitehall-Place, Trafalgar-Square, is arranged and furnished to afford residents every possible convenience and comfort. In addition to a large number of Single and Double Bedrooms there are elegant suites of Private Apartments. The position is central, the arrangements are complete, the Public-rooms magnificent, and the charges moderate. The general organisation enables the Proprietors to provide the highest class banquets, dinners, and wedding breakfasts, for which some of the most luxurious suites of rooms in Europe are available.

Table D'Hote Breakfast, Luncheon, and Dinner at SEPARATE TABLES.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

Estimates furnished, and Contracts undertaken for laying lines complete,



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First (and only) award at the late CALCUTTA EXHIBITION for TRAMWAYS and first and highest award for ROLLING STOCK for PORTABLE RAILWAYS and TRAMWAYS.

DICK KERR & Co., Sole Manufacturers and Licensees,

LONDON AND GLASGOW.

WORKS: BRITANNIA ENGINEERING WORKS, KILMARNOCK.

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JOHN FLEMING & CO., Agents.

We have ready, at present, for shipment from England at a few days notice, TWO SIDE TANK LOCOMOTIVES, with 7-inch outside Cylinders, 12-inch Stroke, Wheels 2 feet 3-inches diameter, to travel on 30-inch Gauge Light Lines. These Locomotives are of the very best material and workmanship.

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

"It is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. The title "Baron Liebig" and his photograph having been lately largely used by dealers having no connection with Baron Liebig, the public are hereby informed that the Liebig Company are the only manufacturers who are able to offer the article with Baron Liebig's guarantee of genuineness.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT Co., Limited, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDEN, 63, Bala, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:

"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

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I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommended ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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